THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1823. No. 12.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

M'CLURG & KING,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
HAVE received, and offer for sale, at very low prices for *Cash*, or acceptances at short dates,
8 *CASES superior LEGHORN HATS*,
Comprising a complete assortment of *Ladies' Flats*, with and without extra crowns, from No. 28 to 50.
Misses and Children's do.
15 cases ladies, misses, and children's morocco, leather, similie velvet and prunella *SHOES*.
20 BALES AND CASES
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Pittsburgh, August 8.—3t.

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To the Electors of Allegheny.
GENTLEMEN,
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at our next annual election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected my best endeavors will be to promote the interest of the county.
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Dissolution of Partnership.

THE company which has been manufacturing Glass under the title of *Fielding & Impson*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—The unclosed accounts shall be settled by both partners.
J. H. Fielding,
William Impson.
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Political.

From the People's Advocate.

THE CONSTITUTION AND OTHER MATTERS.

Already it has been abundantly shown that the constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that the happiness and prosperity of the people imperiously require that it shall be maintained inviolate. It has been further demonstrated, that the people have reserved to themselves, the exclusive right of choosing their own chief magistrate, and that all attempts to influence, direct, control or awe them in the exercise of the right of suffrage, is of fatal tendency—an insult to their judgment, and calculated to degrade them from the dignified rank of freemen into mere instruments of the pleasure of the legislature. These questions are not those which should awaken the bitterness of party spirit, and array the people against each other. All are equally and deeply interested, because there is no one who is not immediately affected by every violation of the constitution, and by all efforts to restrain the freedom of elections. If the legislature have infringed the constitution, and have had the insolence and arrogance to dictate to the people upon a subject so vitally involving their dearest rights; every independent and untrammeled citizen is seriously and solemnly called on, as he values those inestimable privileges, civil and religious liberty, to arouse himself and exert his best energies to secure and perpetuate them in healthful vigor and unimpaired strength. We have already shown that John Andrew Shulze, Esq. was nominated by a caucus convened by a legislative call, under legislative influence, composed chiefly of members of the legislature and those who were soliciting their favor, and under their influence; and, that he was at the time, a member of the legislature: we have in all this sought in vain, for any act of the people and any interference on their part. He can then only be considered as the candidate of those by whom he was nominated, and not of the people. As a conclusive objection, we briefly noticed some of those votes which Mr. Shulze had given in favor of laws, in direct violation of the constitution. And at this time it is our design to examine a little more particularly into those votes and to show their unconstitutionality.

Constitution, Art. 1 Sec. 21. "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law."—That too much care cannot be taken in guarding against the embezzlement and waste of the public money, by the public officers, is too obvious to require comment to enforce it, and the propriety of this section is apparent. Governor Hiester refused to draw his warrant on the treasury for the payment of public money, unless authorized by law; and strange as it may appear, Mr. Shulze, *who hopes to be our next Governor*, voted in favor of a resolution shameful in itself, and censuring him for conduct so praiseworthy.

Constitution, Art 1 Sec. 22. "Every bill which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to re-consider it, &c."—Upon the fearless exercise of this duty, the safety of our political institutions in a great degree depends. Inconsiderate and rash laws may sometimes pass both houses, without any evil design on their part. To guard against dangers of this kind, it is made the imperative duty of the Governor, to exercise his judgment on every law, and to refuse his sanction to such as are, in his opinion, unconstitutional impair the people's rights, or in any respect unwise. This duty is, at the same time, a delicate and important one, and any attempt to censure or awe the Governor, for the independent exercise of it, is unconstitutional, ungenerous, and merits unmingled contempt and reprobation. Mr. Shulze did vote in favor of a law unjustly censuring the Governor because he exercised this right without fear, and refused to sign a law, odious and oppressive, and interfering with the rights of conscience.

Art. 9, Sec. 3d—"That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; *that no human authority can, in any case, whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience;* and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship." Our ancestors fled from the intolerance, the persecution and the cruelty of bigotry, to this country, then a vast unsettled wilderness the abode of savages, and here, in the midst of toil, privations, exposure and danger, they proclaimed the right of every man to worship the ever living God, according to the impulse of his own heart, uncontrolled, and unoppressed by the iron hand of human power. We have imbibed these liberal, just and holy views from our infancy, they have strengthened as we have advanced in years, and most fervently do we trust, that they will descend with us unimpaired to the tomb. Mr. Shulze did vote in favor of a law interfering with the rights of conscience of a large and respectable congregation of Roman Catholics.

Art. 9 Sec. 5th—"That elections shall be free and equal." Mr. Shulze was nominated in a manner calculated to destroy the freedom of elections [illegible]

Art. 9, Sec. 8—"That no *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts, shall be made." Honesty is commendable equally among individuals and communities. Upon mutual good faith mainly depends the peace, security, harmony, and good will of society. The public have no more excuse, indeed they have less, for defrauding an individual, than he would have in cheating the commonwealth. If the laws are designed to punish depredations on society, we must be careful that they are not opposed to sound and upright principles. If one individual can have his right of property taken away to day, another may to-morrow—and thus all safety in the enjoyment of private property may be destroyed. It is all important that this article should be carefully observed. Mr. Shulze voted repeatedly in favor of laws violating contracts.

Art. 9, Sec. 22—"That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature; and the *military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.*" We are a peaceable and quiet people attached to our own firesides, fond of our domestic enjoyments, and averse to the noise, confusion and parade of armies—we are ardently attached to our country, we will assume arms when foreigners shall dare to invade our liberties, we will expel them from our soil, and return again to the happier walks of peace and its less gorgeous, but more certain pleasures—we never will permit our houses to be violated—the laws trampled on, and the swords of armed men to be raised in triumph over the broken maces of our judges, and our halls of justice to resound with the clangor of arms. No! the banner of justice shall proudly wave over us, and the civil power shall prevail, the palladium of our liberties. Mr. Shulze voted in favor of a law rendering the civil, subservient to the military power.

Let it be recollected that all these votes were given during a single session of the Legislature. What may we not fear from a career which has commenced by the actual prostration of sound principles, and an utter disregard of the inherent and inalienable rights of mankind?

Art. 9. Sec. 27—"To guard against transgressions of the high powers, which we have delegated, we *declare* that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of Government, and shall forever remain inviolate."

The people have thus decreed, and who shall gainsay their decision.

Extraordinary as it is, the legislative caucus should have selected such a man—His refusal to aid in the encouragement and propagation of science—to promote internal improvement—to contribute his support to various useful and laudible projects, all sink into utter insignificance in comparison with such a succession of lawless votes against the provision of that instrument, which he, a minister of God's holy church, when he took his seat in the legislature, in the presence of the searcher of all hearts, had solemnly sworn to support.

Most sincerely may we rejoice that the sole right of choosing the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, belongs exclusively to the people—and most fervent are our aspirations that they will exercise it independently, uninfluenced, and unawed by legislative dictation. Lukewarmness and indifference would truly display alarming apathy when dangers so formidable threaten the very foundation of free institutions. The above is not the highly colored picture of a heated imagination—consult the journals of the Senate, and be convinced that the danger is real, and that our dearest rights are in jeopardy. All experience teaches us that the most dangerous attacks are made upon liberty when perfect tranquillity prevails, suspicion is hushed, and the insidious design is not discovered until measures of fatal tendency, have taken a deep root and have spread abroad a poisonous and destroying influence. Let us be watchful and let not future generations weep over the early decline of institutions which dawned so brightly and auspiciously—The votes of Mr. Shulze were of this tendency, and if he be made Governor the danger is appalling; no false alarm is sounded in your ears to startle and terrify, but a just and solemn admonition is addressed to you as freemen, warning you of impending risque, and invoking you to arouse and assert your sovereignty, and render freedom imperishable.

HANCOCK.

THE LEGISLATURE,
against
THE PEOPLE.

We last week introduced to notice the machinery, and the wire-workers, through whose agency John Andrew Shulze obtained the nomination for Governor, contrary to the wishes of the democratic party, and certainly in direct opposition to the sentiments of the People.—Binns, Fred'k Smith, Gabriel Hiester, Jr. and Franks, it turns out, knew their men well, and by operating upon the cupidity of the members of the Legislature gained their point. The solemn resolutions of the Democratic party, as expressed by the delegates at Lewistown in 1820, were cast to the winds, that the lust of office of these gentlemen might be gratified.

But the interference of the Legislature with the nomination of a candidate for Governor has been denied; and the arguments with which the denial is accompanied carry with them some plausibility. The fact of the predominance of legislative influence is, however, too doubtful by any one who will [illegible]

burgh during the last winter, and it cannot be doubted by any other, after a perusal of the following letter, of a brother Trustee and supporter of John Andrew Shulze.

Extract of a letter written by one of the Members of the Senate, dated February 10, 1823.

"The Governor-making gentry are, or appear to be, at work here; for this appears on all hands to be the place fixed upon for the convention to meet, and they may say what they please against the legislature interfering; if they do not set in front, they will behind the curtain, and I have but little doubt that they will have all things ready by the time the delegates come on, so that they may not be unnecessarily detained in this place on expense; and if any of them should appear to differ in opinion from the views of the members, I have but little doubt they will be bored into to them before they are here long. One thing I expect is certain, many of the members are looking forward for a share of the loaves and fishes, and therefore will feel a deep interest in having a candidate to suit their views. At present Mr Ingham and Mr. Shulze appear to stand highest, although I am inclined to think Mr. Bryan is gaining on them.—Mr. Holgate is rather on the back ground at present."

Further remark upon this letter would be almost superfluous: It proves incontestibly, that *Mr. Shulze was nominated through the influence of the members of the Legislature* which has been so stoutly denied by his friends.

We are no terrorists, to be always shouting "wolf—wolf." to excite unnecessary alarm among the people; nor do we apprehend the destruction of the public rights by subserviency to *this* legislative usurpation. Our opinion of the republican integrity and spirit of the country is too high for that. We, nevertheless, are very certain, and all history confirms it, that submission on the part of the people to one encroachment, paves the way for a second, and every success of the usurpers strengthens them, while it weakens the people, and renders their resistance more difficult, and the issue of it uncertain. Permit the Legislature of the State to make your Governor, and you give authority to a caucus of members of the National Legislature to make a President for you: and this will assuredly be done, and the person selected will be as little the object of your choice as was John Andrew Shulze.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

On the subject of Caucus Nominations Mr. Niles has introduced the following note in his answer to Dr. Frick, editor of the American Centinel. The character of our Pennsylvania Patent Democrats is so well drawn that we cannot withhold from our readers this excellent picture.

[*Aurora.*

"I am too old now to mistake the chirping of the *Tom-Tit politicians* for the majestic voice of the people, or to believe that the efforts of the *up-the-ladder men* are designed for the public good. The first class of beings always tune their notes to the *rising sun*; the other throws its filth on the heads of those who hold the *ladder*, as soon as they get to the top of it. There is something like a pleasant revenge, and surely much satisfaction, when past years are recollected, and the fate of such persons is brought in review. How few of those who were upstart dictators twenty-five years ago, have maintained even the reputation of *honest men*? It was buz, buz, buz—and "*be gone!*" But others are always stepping forward to supply their places, and the growth is not checked by the fate that attends the breed; yet they are always in 'hot water,' or shaking with a chill! In every cloud that rises on the political horizon, they see a hurricane—in every calm they fear an earthquake! I both despise and pity them.—I never held the *ladder* for any of them, nor will I—though I have oftentimes laughed at their rash goings up, and been delighted with "heels over head" *comings down*. I am now looking, "in my mind's eye," at eight or ten persons, in different states, with no small degree of amusement, in a full assurance that they will soon make "double somersetts," and fall on their backs "*slam bang*," as it is said in an old epitaph, that poor "*John Lang*" was killed!

TOASTS—*Toasts at Boston.*

By the Hon. Mr. Dana of Connecticut.—The pilgrim heroes who preferred freedom in the wilderness to slavery in a court.

By the Hon. Mr Webster—Public opinion—A power too elastic and expansive to be compressed or repressed by all the inventions of all the artists in the political world.

By the Hon Mr. Lloyd.—Perpetuity and soundness to *each* of the *four and twenty Pillars* that support the most magnificent Dome, which the wisdom of man has ever raised beneath the Canopy of Heaven.

By the Hon. Josiah Quincey—His Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS—The delight of his friends and the associate of the heroes of the Revolution.

Our Republic—An Acorn planted in the desert; it has become a mighty *Tree*; may it lift its towering head above the storm of time, and give shade and shelter to the pilgrims of every land.

By Quincy

By John Adams—The excellent President, Governor, Ambassador, and Chief Justice, John Jay, whose name, by accident was not subscribed to the Declaration of Independence, as it ought to have been; for he was one of its ablest and faithfullest supporters—a splendid star just setting below the horizon.

St Petersburgh, Virginia.

The Union of the Tiber and Altas—A confederacy between violence and hypocrisy, for the destruction of all [illegible]

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From the People's Advocate.

THE CONSTITUTION AND OTHER MATTERS.

Already it has been abundantly shown that the constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that the happiness and prosperity of the people imperiously require that it shall be maintained inviolate. It has been further demonstrated, that the people have reserved to themselves the exclusive right of choosing their own chief magistrate, and that all attempts to influence, direct, control or awe them in the exercise of the right of suffrage, is of fatal tendency—an insult to their judgment, and calculated to degrade them from the dignified rank of freemen into mere instruments of the pleasure of the legislature. These questions are not those which should awaken the bitterness of party spirit, and array the people against each other. All are equally and deeply interested, because there is no one who is not immediately affected by every violation of the constitution, and by all efforts to restrain the freedom of elections. If the legislature have infringed the constitution, and have had the insolence and arrogance to dictate to the people upon a subject so vitally involving their dearest rights; every independent and untrammeled citizen is seriously and solemnly called on as he values those inestimable privileges, civil and religious liberty, to arouse himself and exert his best energies to secure and perpetuate them in healthful vigor and unimpaired strength. We have already shown that John Andrew Shulze, Esq. was nominated by a caucus convened by a legislative call, under legislative influence, composed chiefly of members of the legislature and those who were soliciting their favor, and under their influence; and, that he was at the time, a member of the legislature: we have in all this sought in vain, for any act of the people and any interference on their part. He can then only be considered as the candidate of those by whom he was nominated, and not of the people. As a conclusive objection, we briefly noticed some of those votes which Mr. Shulze had given in favor of laws, in direct violation of the constitution. And at this time it is our design to examine a little more particularly into those votes and to show their unconstitutionality.

Constitution, Art. 1 Sec. 21. "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law."—That too much care cannot be taken in guarding against the embezzlement and waste of the public money, by the public officers, is too obvious to require comment to enforce it, and the propriety of this section is apparent. Governor Hiester refused to draw his warrant on the treasury for the payment of public money, unless authorized by law; and strange as it may appear, Mr. Shulze *who hopes to be our next Governor* voted in favor of a resolution shameful in itself, and censuring him for conduct so praiseworthy.

Constitution, Art. 1 Sec. 22. "Every bill which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to re consider it, &c."—Upon the fearless exercise of this duty, the safety of our political institutions in a great degree depends. Inconsiderate and rash laws may sometimes pass both houses, without any evil design on their part. To guard against dangers of this kind, it is made the imperative duty of the Governor, to exercise his judgment on every law, and to refuse his sanction to such as are, in his opinion, unconstitutional impair the people's rights, or in any respect unwise. This duty is, at the same time, a delicate and important one, and any attempt to censure or awe the Governor, for the independent exercise of it, is unconstitutional, ungenerous, and merits unmingled contempt and reprobation. Mr. Shulze did vote in favor of a law unjustly censuring the Governor because he exercised this right without fear, and refused to sign a law, odious and oppressive, and interfering with the rights of conscience.

Art. 9, Sec. 3d—"That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; *that no human authority can, in any case, whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience;* and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship." Our ancestors fled from the intolerance, the persecution and the cruelty of bigotry, to this country, then a vast unsettled wilderness the abode of savages, and here, in the midst of toil, privations, exposure and danger, they proclaimed the right of every man to worship the ever living God, according to the impulse of his own heart, uncontrolled, and unoppressed by the iron hand of human power. We have imbibed these liberal, just and holy views from our infancy, they have strengthened as we have advanced in years, and most fervently do we trust, that they will descend with us unimpaired to the tomb. Mr. Shulze did vote in favor of a law interfering with the rights of conscience of a large and respectable congregation of Roman Catholics.

Art. 9, Sec. 5th—"That elections shall be free and equal." Mr. Shulze was nominated in a manner calculated to destroy the freedom of elections.

Art. 9, Sec. 8.—"That no *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts, shall be made." Honesty is commendable equally among individuals and communities. Upon mutual good faith mainly depends the peace, security, harmony, and good will of society. The public have no more excuse, indeed they have less, for defrauding an individual, than he would have in cheating the commonwealth. If the laws are designed to punish depredations on society, we must be careful that they are not opposed to sound and upright principles. If one individual can have his right of property taken away to day, another may to-morrow—and thus all safety in the enjoyment of private property may be destroyed. It is all important that this article should be carefully observed. Mr. Shulze voted repeatedly in favor of laws violating contracts.

Art. 9, Sec. 22.—"That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature; and the *military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.*" We are a peaceable and quiet people attached to our own firesides, fond of our domestic enjoyments, and averse to the noise, confusion and parade of armies—we are ardently attached to our country, we will assume arms when foreigners shall dare to invade our liberties, we will expel them from our soil, and return again to the happier walks of peace and its less gorgeous, but more certain pleasures—we never will permit our houses to be violated—the laws trampled on, and the swords of armed men to be raised in triumph over the broken maces of our judges, and our halls of justice to resound with the clangor of arms. No! the banner of justice shall proudly wave over us, and the civil power shall prevail, the palladium of our liberties. Mr. Shulze voted in favor of a law rendering the civil, subservient to the military power.

Let it be recollected that all these votes were given during a single session of the Legislature. What may we not fear from a career which has commenced by the actual prostration of sound principles, and an utter disregard of the inherent and inalienable rights of mankind?

Art. 9. Sec. 27.—"To guard against transgressions of the high powers, which we have delegated, we *declare* that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of Government, and shall forever remain inviolate."

The people have thus decreed, and who shall gainsay their decision.

Extraordinary as it is, the legislative caucus should have selected such a man—His refusal to aid in the encouragement and propagation of science—to promote internal improvement—to contribute his support to various useful and laudible projects, all sink into utter insignificance in comparison with such a succession of lawless votes against the provision of that instrument, which he, a minister of God's holy church, when he took his seat in the legislature, in the presence of the searcher of all hearts, had solemnly sworn to support.

Most sincerely may we rejoice that the sole right of choosing the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, belongs exclusively to the people—and most fervent are our aspirations that they will exercise it independently, uninfluenced, and unawed by legislative dictation. Lukewarmness and indifference would truly display alarming apathy when dangers so formidable threaten the very foundation of free institutions. The above is not the highly colored picture of a heated imagination—consult the journals of the Senate, and be convinced that the danger is real, and that our dearest rights are in jeopardy. All experience teaches us that the most dangerous attacks are made upon liberty when perfect tranquillity prevails, suspicion is hushed, and the insidious design is not discovered until measures of fatal tendency, have taken a deep root and have spread abroad a poisonous and destroying influence. Let us be watchful and let not future generations weep over the early decline of institutions which dawned so brightly and auspiciously—The votes of Mr. Shulze were of this tendency, and if he be made Governor the danger is appalling; no false alarm is sounded in your ears to startle and terrify, but a just and solemn admonition is addressed to you as freemen, warning you of impending risque, and invoking you to arouse and assert your sovereignty, and render freedom imperishable.

HANCOCK.

THE LEGISLATURE, *against* THE PEOPLE.

We last week introduced to notice the machinery, and the wire-workers, through whose agency John Andrew Shulze obtained the nomination for Governor, contrary to the wishes of the democratic party, and certainly in direct opposition to the sentiments of the People.—Binns, Fred'k Smith, Gabriel Hiester, Jr. and Franks, it turns out, knew their men well, and by operating upon the cupidity of the members of the Legislature gained their point. The solemn resolutions of the Democratic party, as expressed by the delegates at Lewistown in 1820, were cast to the winds, that the lust of office of these gentleman might be gratified.

But the interference of the Legislature with the nomination of a candidate for Governor has been denied; and the arguments with which the denial is accompanied carry with them some plausibility. *The fact of the predominance of legislative influence* is, however, not doubted by any one who was at Harrisburgh during the last winter, and it cannot be doubted by any other, after a perusal of the following letter, of a brother Senator and supporter of John Andrew Shulze.

Extract of a letter written by one of the Members of the Senate, dated February 10, 1823.

"The Governor-making gentry are, or appear to be, at work here; for this appears on all hands to be the place fixed upon for the convention to meet, and they may say what they please against the legislature interfering; if they do not act in front, they will behind the curtain, and I have but little doubt that they will have all things ready by the time the delegates come on, so that they may not be unnecessarily detained in this place on expense; and if any of them should appear to differ in opinion from the views of the members, I have but little doubt they will be bored into to them before they are here long. One thing I expect is certain, many of the members are looking forward for a share of the loaves and fishes, and therefore will feel a deep interest in having a candidate to suit their views. At present Mr. Ingham and Mr. Shulze appear to stand highest, although I am inclined to think Mr. Bryan is gaining on them.—Mr. Holgate is rather on the back ground at present."

Further remark upon this letter would be almost superfluous: It proves incontestibly, that *Mr. Shulze was nominated through the influence of the members of the Legislature;* which has been so stoutly denied by his friends.

We are no terrorists, to be always shouting "wolf—wolf," to excite unnecessary alarm among the people; nor do we apprehend the destruction of the public rights by subserviency to *this* legislative usurpation. Our opinion of the republican integrity and spirit of the country is too high for that. We, nevertheless, are very certain, and all history confirms it, that submision on the part of the people to one encroachment, paves the way for a second, and every success of the usurpers strengthens them, while it weakens the people, and renders their resistance more difficult, and the issue of it uncertain. Permit the Legislature of the State to make your Governor, and you give authority to a caucus of members of the National Legislature to make a President for you: and this will assuredly be done, and the person selected will be as little the object of your choice as was John Andrew Shulze.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

On the subject of Caucus Nominations Mr. Niles has introduced the following note in his answer to Dr. Frick, editor of the American Centinel. The character of our Pennsylvania Patent Democrats is so well drawn that we cannot withhold from our readers this excellent picture.

[*Aurora.*

"I am too old now to mistake the chirping of the *Tom-Tit politicians* for the majestic voice of the people, or to believe that the efforts of the *up-the-ladder men* are designed for the public good. The first class of beings always tune their notes to the *rising sun;* the other throws its filth on the heads of those who hold the *ladder*, as soon as they get to the top of it. There is something like a pleasant revenge, and surely much satisfaction, when past years are recollected, and the fate of such persons is brought in review. How few of those who were upstart dictators twenty-five years ago, have maintained even the reputation of *honest men?* It was buz, buz, buz—and "*be gone!*" But others are always stepping forward to supply their places, and the growth is not checked by the fate that attends the breed; yet they are always in 'hot water,' or shaking with a chill! In every cloud that rises on the political horizon, they see a hurricane—in every calm they fear an earthquake! I both despise and pity them.—I never held the *ladder* for any of them, nor will I—though I have oftentimes laughed at their rash *goings up* and been delighted with "heels over head" *comings down.* I am now looking, "in my mind's eye," at eight or ten persons, in different states, with no small degree of amusement, in a full assurance that they will soon make "double somersetts," and fall on their backs "*slam bang,*" as it is said in an old epitaph, that poor "*John Lang*" was killed!

TOASTS—*Toasts at Boston.*

By the Hon. Mr. Dana of Connecticut.—The pilgrim heroes who preferred freedom in the wilderness to slavery in a court.

By the Hon. Mr Webster—Public opinion—A power too elastic and expansive to be compressed or repressed by all the inventions of all the artists in the political world.

By the Hon Mr. Lloyd.—Perpetuity and soundness to *each* of the *four and twenty Pillars* that support the most magnificent Dome, which the wisdom of man has ever raised beneath the Canopy of Heaven.

By the Hon. Josiah Quincey—His Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS—The delight of his friends and the associate of the heroes of the Revolution.

Our Republic—An Acorn planted in the desert; it has become a mighty *Tree:* may it lift its towering head above the storm of time, and give shade and shelter to the pilgrims of every land.

Mr. Quincy

By John Adams—The excellent President, Governor, Ambassador, and Chief Justice, JOHN JAY, whose name, by accident was not subscribed on the Declaration of Independence, as it ought to have been, for he was one of its ablest and faithfullest supporters.—A splendid star just setting below the horizon.

At Petersburgh, Virginia.

The Union of the Throne and Altar—A confederacy between violence and hypocrisy, for the destruction of all just government and rational piety.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1823.

A MEETING,

Of the YOUNG MEN, of the City of Pittsburgh, favorable to the election of ANDREW GREGG, will be held at the house of *George Grier*, in Fifth Street, on *Wednesday evening next*, at 7 o'clock.

Aug. 15.

We are authorized to state, that Col. WILLIAM ARTHURS, of this city, is a candidate for the office of *Commissioner*, for one year.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—In the Genius of Liberty of the 5th inst. will be found an "Extract of a letter from a gentleman who served with Andrew Gregg in Congress when the late war was declared, a firm Republican whose high standing and character for talents and integrity entitles his statements and his opinions to the highest respect and unbounded confidence." Such is the language in which the extract published is introduced to public notice.

The writer of the letter from which the extract was published, is now ascertained to be *Abner Lacock, Esquire*, a gentleman whose talents and integrity are we believe unimpeachable; but his opinions, however high he may and does rank, are the opinions of a man, and when they are expressed in the form of charges materially affecting the character of a fellow citizen as respectable in public opinion as his own; when they are expressed not publicly, but in the way of epistolary correspondence with an active political friend, who chooses to give publicity to what we in charity suppose was not intended for publication; we conceive it our duty to call on Mr Lacock for the facts on which he expresses himself as follows, copied from the extract:—"He (Andrew Gregg) was leagued with those men, "to my knowledge, to prevent the declaration of "war, and with them, endeavored, *after the war was* "*declared, to make it disastrous and ruinous.*"—We are altogether indifferent about the event of the election, as to the success of Mr. Gregg or Mr. Shulze, believing them both to be democrats; it is only for demonstration of the truth that we feel any anxiety. While we are satisfied that Mr. Lacock has sufficient evidence to convince him of the truth of the very serious charge imputed to Mr. Gregg, yet we also know that it is the lot of all men to be sometimes mistaken. In perfect candor and good will therefore to both Mr. Lacock and Mr. Gregg, as well as to satisfy the public who ought to be fully informed of every fact within Mr. Lacock's knowledge relating to the opinion expressed by him of Mr Gregg, and to afford Mr. Gregg a fair opportunity of answering a charge so damning to his pretensions to be Governor, we would propose

1st. That Mr. Lacock commit to writing his charges, and specify the facts on which, and the witnesses by whom, he would substantiate the charge, verified by affidavit or without, as they may agree.

2d. That he make out duplicates thereof, and send one to Andrew Gregg before the first of September.

3d That Mr. Gregg within 25 days from receipt of Mr. Lacock's specification, make answer to the charges—distinctly admitting or denying every fact charged by Mr. Lacock, and naming the testimony or witnesses on whom he relies for support—verified by affidavit or without, as may be agreed by the accuser and accused, and return a duplicate thereof to Mr. Lacock.

4th. That they, or either of them, may publish, at any time they may agree upon, the charges, &c. of Mr. Lacock, and the answers, &c. of Mr. Gregg.

Without something of this sort being done, it seems to be probable that the Federalists will take the side of Andrew Gregg. To avert this, all that is necessary is for Mr. Lacock to substantiate his charges to their satisfaction. If he do not adopt the fair and honorable course proposed above, all honorable and feeling men, whether Federalists or Democrats, will consider Mr. Gregg as a worthy man basely traduced.—If he do adopt it, and prove his charges, Mr Gregg will not only not receive the votes, but Mr. Lacock shall have the most sincere and cordial thanks of

PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—Having attended to the conversation of the different parties during the past week, I have come to the determination to support Mr. Shulze for Governor, for the following reasons, which I have no doubt will prove satisfactory to every *interested* person.

In the first place, I am a Justice of the Peace, and my fees having been reduced about fifty per cent by the Hiester administration, and no prospect of their being restored to the old standard, I think if I can get Shulze elected, there would then be no further opposition to what I have in view on that point.

Again—I do not think that the removal of officers, which was so generally carried into effect during the present administration is consistent with my plan of political justice; for, be it remembered, some of the old incumbents had held their offices only twelve years; this being but a small portion of the time meant by "rotation in office."

Again—"An Observer" in the Statesman, of last fall, made it abundantly evident, that the printing of the Journals of the two houses, at twenty-three dollars a sheet, was a losing job, (although there were others who offered to do the work for nineteen dollars a sheet.)—Now an important object, with me, in supporting Mr. Shulze, is this: that should he be elected through my endeavors, it will follow of course that I will be entitled to, and receive, some appointment, in which I can be of particular service: for instance. I will have matters so regulated, that a favorite printer shall receive thirty dollars per sheet; and then any objection that may be made, I will silence, by the convincing argument, that it cannot profitably be done for less.

Finally, all my reasons (and I could assign a great many) would be equally strong with the foregoing. Perhaps it is unnecessary, at this time, to urge any thing further; but if my friends, the friends of Mr. Shulze, require any thing in addition, they shall have it, by applying to their zealously *interested* friend,

DEMOCRITUS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in York county, to his friend in this city, dated July 28, 1823.

"I have taken no active part in the present controversy, but can, I think, give you a tolerably correct account of the election in this quarter.—The Shulzites are very sanguine and vigilant—no means are left untried by them to bring out their full strength. They say in the county of York there are nearly 7000 [illegible], although they have never voted more than 5000. They are eminently stirring to get out all these votes. This they will not be able to accomplish. I know of a considerable number who voted for Findlay that will now support Gregg. The Shulzeites calculate on a majority of 7 or 800. The majority in 1820 was four hundred and ninety odd, which was a wonderful change from former times. As yet Gregg's friends have made but little stir. In Cumberland county both sides claim the majority; it will no doubt be in favor of Gregg—in the town of Carlisle, nine Hiester men have turned for Shulze, and sixty-one Findlayites for Gregg,—making a balance of fifty-two for Gregg, equal to 104. This you may rely on. With us, and every where east, the friends of Mr. Gregg entertain no doubt of his election. The Shulzeites affect to be equally confident, but it is evident they are not so.—They at times exhibit great despondency, and the violent exertions they are making, are sure indications of their want of faith in their own predictions. From all I can learn, I feel not under the slightest apprehension of our failure. Adams county will certainly give 1200, some say 1500—Lancaster 2000—Philadelphia city and county at least 3000.—It is almost certain Montgomery county will give a majority for Gregg.—Gregg will most unquestionably have a majority in Lebanon—Dauphin is right—indeed the news from all quarters is most encouraging."

A most respectable gentleman from the county of York has informed us that a sudden and very general change has recently taken place in the sentiments of a large portion of the citizens of that county. So decidedly have the circumstances which have produced this change operated that a well grounded belief is now entertained that Mr. Shulze's majority in that county cannot reach 900.

Lanc. Journal.

The Catholic Question. A pamphlet of 24 pages has just issued from the press in this place, vindicating, or excusing, or palliating, or *mystifying* the conduct of John Andrew Shulze upon the bill to alter the charter of the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary's. But long as the pamphlet is, and copious as are the extracts from the journals of the Senate, *the original bill reported by means of the* CASTING VOTE *of Mr Shulze* is not given. Thus we have a long sermon, but no *text*.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

If the caucus system is practised on by kings, or by *patents*, you shall always see similar effects produced. The same cause must ultimately produce the same effect.

People's Adv.

To the Democratic and Independent Electors of Centre County.

Fellow Citizens,

IN a former address we submitted to your consideration, some remarks on the danger of permitting the Legislature, to usurp powers not delegated to them by the People. And we endeavored to show that the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, made by Legislative influence and direction was an infringement upon your rights, and dangerous to your freedom. In addition to what has been said on that subject, we respectfully call your attention to the proceedings of a democratic meeting held in the Borough of Bellefonte on the 29th January, 1823—at which Thomas Burnside, Esq. acted as chairman and Jacob Bolinger, Esq. as secretary:—The proceedings of which meeting we publish entire, word for word, and letter for letter, as taken

From the Bellefonte Patriot of February 5, 1823.

THE LEGISLATURE,
vs.
THE PEOPLE.

The voice of Centre and Clearfield.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, held at the Court-House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on (Wednesday of the Court,) the 29th of January, 1823,

Thomas Burnside, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and *Jacob Bolinger*, Esq. Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, *to wit*:—Col W Smith, Jacob Herring, Esq. Gen. P. Benner, James Duncan, Francis M'Ewen, Henry Petrikin, and John Hays, Esq. who having retired, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is not consonant to genuine republicanism that the democratic members of the Legislature should take upon them the power of fixing the time, the place and manner of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the Democratic party, inasmuch as it is usurping an authority not delegated to them, and depriving the People of their best privileges, Therefore,

Resolved, That Jacob Herring and Henry Petrikin be appointed delegates to represent the counties of Clearfield and Centre in the proposed Convention at Harrisburgh, and the said delegates are requested to use every endeavor to procure an adjournment of the said Convention to meet at Lewistown on the third Thursday of May next, then and there to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for the office of Governor.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting have the fullest confidence in the talents, integrity and firm republican principles of George Bryan, Esq. and they are deeply impressed with the opinion, and firmly believe, that his superior virtue and amiable and correct life would insure him the confidence of the great republican family of this state, and they do most earnestly recommend him as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor.

Resolved unanimously, That should the Convention be held at Harrisburgh, and the candidate of the Democratic party nominated, then this meeting do fully approve of the resolutions of their Democratic brethren of Mifflin county, solemnly protesting against any member of the legislature, or any of the officers of Government at Harrisburgh being put in nomination

Resolved, That the delegates hereby appointed, are requested to submit to the consideration of the Convention to be held at Harrisburgh or elsewhere the propriety of fixing on some permanent method of nominating, in future, a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of this state, to be supported by the republican party.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this meeting have the fullest confidence in the integrity of our representatives at Harrisburgh, but believe that it is more consistent with democratic principles that special delegates be appointed.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bellefonte Patriot, and that all other Democratic editors throughout the state be requested to publish the same.

By order of the Meeting.

T. BURNSIDE, *Chairman.*
J. BOLINGER, *Secretary.*

In perusing the above proceedings and resolutions, you will observe, fellow citizens, that Col. W. Smith, Jacob Herring, Gen. P. Benner, James Duncan, Francis M'Ewen, Henry Petrikin and John Hays, Esq. were the committee who state in the resolutions which they drafted, and which were unanimously adopted by the meeting,

"*That it is not consonant to genuine Republicanism, that the Democratic members of the Legislature should take upon them, the power of fixing the* TIME, PLACE, *and* MANNER *of nominating a candidate for Governor to be supported by the Democratic party, inasmuch as it is usurping an authority not delegated to them, and depriving the People of their best privileges.*"

This is the solemn and public declaration of men whose Democracy has never been doubted, of what they at that time considered, an infringement on the rights of the People. And this declaration was made before any nomination took place; when they were cool and uninfluenced by prejudice or party feelings. John Andrew Shulze was nominated at the *time* fixed by the members of the legislature which this respectable Democratic meeting say was not "consonant to genuine Republicanism:" John Andrew Shulze was at that time a member of the legislature, of which this Democratic meeting solemnly protested against any member being put in nomination: John Andrew Shulze was present at Harrisburgh backed by the influence of his fellow members of the legislature, which all acknowledge was the real cause of his nomination. Can you, fellow citizens, support John Andrew Shulze, forced upon you as a candidate for Governor, in direct violation of your rights; and contrary to Democratic principles, as solemnly declared by a Democratic meeting of your county? We appeal to those of you who composed the above Democratic meeting: We appeal to the chairman and secretary, and committee who drafted the above resolutions, and seriously ask you, Are you prepared to see your public resolutions violated, and your solemn protest disregarded? Nay more, are you prepared to participate in the violation of those principles which you have proclaimed to the world as the fixed and immutable principles of Democracy? Can men lay down principles one day as correct, and oppose them the next, and be consistent? Can men solemnly protest against an act one day as dangerous to liberty; and when the act is done, support it and be consistent and friends of liberty? In private life you would all spurn at such conduct, and reprobate it as treacherous and disgraceful! And is it so, fellow citizens, that there is no obligation of morality, no tie of honor, no precept of religion, that is to control and direct you in your political conduct? Or is there any thing so remarkable in the character and services of John Andrew Shulze that it requires this sacrifice of principle, this surrender of your rights? We ask you, one and all, if after this public declaration and protest, it would not be a dangerous precedent for freemen to submit—tamely to submit to an usurpation of their rights and a deprivation of their best privileges? This was not the spirit of your fathers. They resisted a trivial tax, lest the parliament of Britain should establish a dangerous precedent to tax them without their consent, and they sealed their resistance with their blood, and were successful. Their rights they have transmitted to you to guard and protect; and will you not guard and protect them? Or, will you be frightened to surrender them by party names, and idle denunciations? You may despondingly ask, How can we resist a legislative caucus? We passed resolutions; we sent delegates; but could not prevail.—You can make a successful resistance, fellow-citizens, by exercising your privilege of voting, which, thank God, a legislative caucus has not wrested from you. When you have reflected on the principles laid down by this Democratic meeting, we trust you will act with the same firmness, candor and decision that you do in private life: That you will act like American Freemen, for your Country, and your Country's good.

H. Humes, *John Thompson,*
James Watson, *Wm. Patton,*
John Holt, *Jacob Roop.*
W. H. Patterson,

Committee of Correspondence.

LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

The more we examine into the character of the *caucus* that assembled at the seat of government, during the session of the legislature in March last, the more we will be convinced of the barefaced attempts, which were but too successful, on the part of the legislature, to wrest from the *people* the *right* of choosing their own candidate for the important office of governor. The members of the legislature acted as the voice of *thirty-three* counties out of *fifty-two*, and succeeded in putting one of their own body in nomination, notwithstanding *nine tenths* of the people were in favor of another man. Committees of Correspondence for every county in the state were also appointed by the same *caucus*, and if the reader will take the trouble to examine the list, he will find that in almost every county one or more members of the last or previous legislature have been appointed, so that the people have not only been spared the trouble of choosing their own man, but of choosing persons to conduct the election. Was ever such barefaced aristocracy practised in a free government?—*Berks Journal.*

Proposed Canals.—The inhabitants of Upper Canada, propose cutting a canal, so as to form a navigable communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is stated that the two lakes "are in one part so nearly connected, as to require an artificial cut of only two miles, by which a water communication between them would be interrupted." The route lies from the mouth of Grand River, ascending the Chippewa ten miles from its mouth, thence to Lake Ontario. An act of incorporation, with a capital of £25,000 (Halifax) is to be petitioned for at the next session of the legislature, to effect the object.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Foreign Intelligence.

CUBA.—The warlike operations in the Peninsula (says the Charleston Courier) are regarded in Cuba with the greatest solicitude and anxiety. The people of that island appear determined to adhere to the constitution, even should the Constitutional Government of the Cortes be put down in Old Spain. In that event there is a strong probability, that the Island of Cuba would declare itself Independent. This language was openly held at the last sitting of Ayuntamiento; at which place the Gov. Gen. Vives, had taken great umbrage, and evinced much uneasiness.—It was at this meeting that the Governor was called upon to answer explicitly, whether he would support the Constitution of 1812. His answer was ambiguous and evasive—"*that he would be true to his oath*." We have before stated, that this reply was by no means satisfactory to the City Authorities, who have since manifested a total distrust of the liberal sentiments of the Governor.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A letter from Havanna, dated July 12, and published in the Delaware Watchman, says—"Many of us, I assure you, are getting alarmed.—Things look squally at this moment. Few foreigners venture out after the sun goes down. All is in expectation and every body wishing for the ultimatum."

Philadelphia, August 2.

On the 11th of June, the Cortes resolved to remove to Cadiz the next day, and appointed a committee to wait upon the King and apprise him of their determination. A letter states, that they were obliged to come to this resolution, by information that 200 French horse, aided by a great number of traitors, were coming down full speed, with the design of carrying off the King and family by a *coup de main*.

The committee appointed by the Cortes went on their errand, and returned in a short time, when the president reported the following dialogue between himself and the monarch. "Sir, the Cortes being in permanent sitting and having received information of the approach of the enemy, entreat your Majesty to remove with the Cortes to the Island of Cadiz for the security of your sacred person and the national representatives. His majesty replied, that neither his conscience nor the love of eleven millions of his subjects allowed him to leave Seville. The president of the committee rejoined, that the political conscience of his majesty was not responsible, because his public conduct was subject to that of his advisers, and that the members of the committee could make convincing observations to him, if what was then remarked did not suffice. The King only added—'*I have spoken*," and retired. This report being heard by the Cortes, they resolved that the case of the moral incompetency of the King provided for in the 187th article of the Constitution had occurred, and that a provisional *Regency* should be created for the purpose of exercising the executive authority only as regarded the removal of the King and Cortes. A Regency of three members, *Valdes, Ciscar, and Vigodet*, was accordingly created and took the oaths of office at once, in the midst of the most lively acclamations of joy from the floor and galleries.

At seven o'clock on the evening of the 12th, the King and his suite left Seville. Their journey as far as Alcala, is said to have been so precipitate, as to have resembled a disorderly flight. His majesty was not permitted to alight at all, but took his refreshments in his carriage. On the evening of the 13th he arrived at Cadiz, and the Governor of the fortress delivered to him the keys of the city with the usual formalities.

The Cortes assembled at Cadiz on the 15th of June. Eighty-eight members answered to the call of their names, and most of the rest were announced to be near the city. At their first meeting the Regency was dissolved and the king rehabilitated.

The excesses which we mentioned yesterday, as having been committed at Seville, commenced a few hours after the authorities had departed, and lasted for three days. The populace, instigated by some traitors, who had before been concealed, rose, and plundered the boats in the river, sacked the houses of many who had gone with the government, robbed and stripped naked, persons of both sexes, dissolved the constitutional municipality, and bid defiance to the few battalions left to maintain order. Some boxes of powder, left in the hall of Inquisition, were set fire to by the guard, and 80 persons were destroyed by the explosion.

Lopez Banos, General in Chief of the third army of operations, having heard of the disorders which reigned in Seville, proceeded to that city by forced marches, doubting however, whether he should reach it before the French army. On the 16th he arrived, was fired upon from the streets and houses, routed the multitude, without loss on his own part, killed some of them, and restored order.

On the 18th at Cadiz, Don Stanislaus Senches, Salvador, was found dead, with his throat cut with a razor. In a note written with his own hand, he declared that life having become unsupportable to him, he had come to the horrible resolution of putting an end to his existence. [He was Minister of War, and was suspected of treason, in encouraging the advance of the French upon Seville, or at least, concealing information of their advance from the cortes.]

Guerilla parties were forming in every direction; several of the provinces had sent deputations to England, to obtain arms and ammunition. There was no indication of discord or hostility to the Cortes.

Declaration and Protest of the Cortes of Portugal.

The Representatives of the Portuguese nation, assembled in Extraordinary Cortes, finding themselves deprived of executive power to carry into effect their decisions, and being abandoned by the armed force declare themselves under an impossibility at present of discharging their functions in the matters for which they were convened. And inasmuch as the continuation of their sittings might cause the nation to be despised in the persons of their representatives without hope of public advantage, they suspend their sittings, until the permanent Deputation now in activity, or the president of the Cortes, shall judge it proper to recal the Representatives who protest in the names of their constituents against whatever change or modification may be made in the constitution of the year 1822.—Lisbon, Palace of the Government, 2d June, 1823.

Canal of Languedoc.—To secure a supply of water in dry seasons for this grand canal, which connects the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, a basin has been constructed at Ferrol, which is, perhaps, the most important part of the whole undertaking. The immense reservoir, built of granite, is an English mile in length, about half that distance in breadth and contains an area of 595 acres, collecting the waters of the various springs which rise in the Black Mountain.

How to catch an Owl.—A western paper mentions the following as an easy method of taking owls. When you discover one on a tree, and find that it is looking at you, all you have to do is to move quickly round the tree several times, when the owl in the mean time, whose attention will be so firmly fixed, that forgetting the necessity of turning its body with its head, it will follow your motions with its eyes, till it wrings its head off.

The same paper proposes a method of taking rabbits, equally easy and effectual. "Place (says the writer) apples in the parts where they frequent after sprinkling them with snuff, and when they come to smell, the sudden effort to sneeze which they make never fails to break their necks, and even in some cases has been known to throw their heads a foot beyond their tails."

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	PAR
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
E. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
Western Reserve,	2
Chairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	30
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois.	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	1
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston $5 & up	4½

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1½ dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County.	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	2 dis
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabeth	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware	par
Wilmington & Brs.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle	do
Do. at Wilmington	do
Do. at Georgetown	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria.	1
Union bk. Alexand	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company.	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestown	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	10

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes,	do

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1823.

A MEETING,

Of the YOUNG MEN, of the City of Pittsburgh, favorable to the election of ANDREW GREGG, will be held at the house of *George Grier*, in Fifth Street, on *Wednesday evening next*, at 7 o'clock.

Aug. 15.

We are authorized to state, that Col. WILLIAM ARTHURS, of this city, is a candidate for the office of *Commissioner*, for one year.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—In the Genius of Liberty of the 5th inst. will be found an "Extract of a letter from a gentleman who served with Andrew Gregg in Congress when the late war was discussed, a firm Republican whose high standing and character for talents and integrity entitles his statements and his opinions to the highest respect and most unqualified confidence." Such is the language in which the extract published is introduced to public notice.

The writer of the letter from which the extract was published, is now ascertained to be *Abner Lacock, Esquire*, a gentleman whose talents and integrity are we believe unimpeachable; but his opinions, however high he may and does rank, are the opinions of a man, and when they are expressed in the form of charges materially affecting the character of a fellow citizen as respectable in public opinion as his own; when they are expressed not publicly, but in the way of epistolary correspondence with an active political friend, who chooses to give publicity to what we in charity suppose was not intended for publication; we conceive it our duty to call on Mr Lacock for the facts on which he expresses himself as follows, copied from the extract:—"He (Andrew Gregg) was leagued with those men, "to my knowledge, to prevent the declaration of "war, *and with them, endeavored, after the war was* "*declared, to make it disastrous and ruinous.*"—We are altogether indifferent about the event of the election, as to the success of Mr. Gregg or Mr. Shulze, believing them both to be democrats; it is only for demonstration of the truth that we feel any anxiety. While we are satisfied that Mr. Lacock has sufficient evidence to convince him of the truth of the very serious charge imputed to Mr. Gregg, yet we also know that it is the lot of all men to be sometimes mistaken. In perfect candor and good will therefore to both Mr. Lacock and Mr. Gregg, as well as to satisfy the public who ought to be fully informed of every fact within Mr. Lacock's knowledge relating to the opinion expressed by him of Mr Gregg, and to afford Mr. Gregg a fair opportunity of answering a charge so damning to his pretensions to be Governor, we would propose

1st. That Mr. Lacock commit to writing his charges, and specify the facts on which, and the witnesses by whom, he would substantiate the charge, verified by affidavit or without, as they may agree.

2d. That he make out duplicates thereof, and send one to Andrew Gregg before the first of September.

3d That Mr. Gregg within 25 days from receipt of Mr. Lacock's specification, make answer to the charges—distinctly admitting or denying every fact charged by Mr. Lacock, and naming the testimony or witnesses on whom he relies for support—verified by affidavit or without, as may be agreed by the accuser and accused, and return a duplicate thereof to Mr. Lacock.

4th. That they, or either of them, may publish, at any time they may agree upon, the charges, &c of Mr. Lacock, and the answers, &c. of Mr. Gregg.

Without something of this sort being done, it seems to be probable that the Federalists will take the side of Andrew Gregg. To avert this, all that is necessary is for Mr. Lacock to substantiate his charges to their satisfaction. If he do not adopt the fair and honorable course proposed above, all honorable and feeling men, whether Federalists or Democrats, will consider Mr. Gregg as a worthy man basely traduced.—If he do adopt it, and prove his charges, Mr Gregg will not only not receive the votes, but Mr. Lacock shall have the most sincere and cordial thanks of

PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—Having attended to the conversation of the different parties during the past week, I have come to the determination to support Mr. Shulze for Governor, for the following reasons, which I have no doubt will prove satisfactory to every *interested* person.

In the first place, I am a Justice of the Peace, and my fees having been reduced about fifty per cent by the Hiester administration, and no prospect of their being restored to the old standard, I think if I can get Shulze elected, there would then be no further opposition to what I have in view on that point.

Again—I do not think that the removal of officers, which was so generally carried into effect during the present administration is consistent with my plan of political justice; for, be it remembered, some of the old incumbents had held their offices only twelve years; this being but a small portion of the time meant by "rotation in office."

Again—"An Observer" in the Statesman, of last fall, made it abundantly evident, that the printing of the Journals of the two houses, at twenty-three dollars a sheet, was a losing job, (although there were others who offered to do the work for nineteen dollars a sheet)—Now an important object, with me, in supporting Mr. Shulze, is this: that should he be elected through my endeavors, it will follow of course that I will be entitled to, and receive, some appointment, in which I can be of particular service: for instance. I will have matters so regulated, that a favorite printer shall receive thirty dollars per sheet; and then any objection that may be made, I will silence, by the convincing argument, that it cannot profitably be done for less.

Finally, all my reasons (and I could assign a great many) would be equally strong with the foregoing. Perhaps it is unnecessary, at this time, to urge any thing further; but if my friends, the friends of Mr. Shulze, require any thing in addition, they shall have it, by applying to their zealously *interested* friend,

DEMOCRITUS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in York county, to his friend in this city, dated July 28, 1823.

"I have taken no active part in the present controversy, but can, I think, give you a tolerably correct account of the election in this quarter.—The Shulzeites are very zealous and vigilant; no means are left untried by them to bring out their full strength. They say that in the county of York there are nearly 7000 votes, although they have never voted more than 5000. They are anxiously stirving to get out all these votes. This they will not be able to accomplish. I know of a considerable number who voted for Findlay that will now support Gregg. The Shulzeites calculate on a majority of 7 or 800. The majority in 1820 was four hundred and ninety odd, which was a wonderful change from former times. As yet Gregg's friends have made but little stir. In Cumberland county both sides claim the majority; it will no doubt be in favor of Gregg—in the town of Carlisle, nine Hiester men have turned for Shulze, and sixty-one Findlayites for Gregg,—making a balance of fifty-two for Gregg, equal to 104. This you may rely on. With us, and every where east, the friends of Mr. Gregg entertain no doubt of his election. The Shulzeites affect to be equally confident, but it is evident they are not so.—They at times exhibit great despondency, and the violent exertions they are making, are sure indications of their want of faith in their own predictions. From all I can learn, I feel not under the slightest apprehension of our failure. Adams county will certainly give 1200, some say 1500—Lancaster 2000—Philadelphia city and county at least 3000.—It is almost certain Montgomery county will give a majority for Gregg.—Gregg will most unquestionably have a majority in Lebanon—Dauphin is right—indeed the news from all quarters is most encouraging."

A most respectable gentleman from the county of York has informed us that a sudden and very general change has recently taken place in the sentiments of a large portion of the citizens of that county. So decidedly have the circumstances which have produced this change operated that a well grounded belief is now entertained that Mr. Shulze's majority in that county cannot reach 900.

Lanc. Journal.

The Catholic Question. A pamphlet of 24 pages has just issued from the press in this place, vindicating, or excusing, or palliating, or *mystifying* the conduct of John Andrew Shulze upon the bill to alter the charter of the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary's. But long as the pamphlet is, and copious as are the extracts from the journals of the Senate, *the original bill reported by means of the* CASTING VOTE *of Mr Shulze* is not given. Thus we have a long sermon, but no *text*.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

If the caucus system is practised on by kings, or by *patents*, you shall always see similar effects produced. The same cause must ultimately produce the same effect.

People's Adv.

To the Democratic and Independent Electors of Centre County.

Fellow Citizens,

IN a former address we submitted to your consideration, some remarks on the danger of permitting the Legislature, to usurp powers not delegated to them by the People. And we endeavored to show that the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, made by Legislative influence and direction was an infringement upon your rights, and dangerous to your freedom. In addition to what has been said on that subject, we respectfully call your attention to the proceedings of a democratic meeting held in the Borough of Bellefonte on the 29th January 1823—at which Thomas Burnside, Esq. acted as chairman and Jacob Bolinger, Esq. as secretary:—The proceedings of which meeting we publish entire, word for word, and letter for letter, as taken

From the Bellefonte Patriot of February 5, 1823.

THE LEGISLATURE,
vs.
THE PEOPLE.

The voice of Centre and Clearfield.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, held at the Court-House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on (Wednesday of the Court,) the 29th of January, 1823,

Thomas Burnside, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and *Jacob Bolinger*, Esq. Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, *to wit*:—Col W Smith, Jacob Herring, Esq. Gen. P. Benner, James Duncan, Francis M'Ewen, Henry Petrikin, and John Hays, Esq. who having retired, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is not consonant to genuine republicanism that the democratic members of the Legislature should take upon them the power of fixing the time, the place and manner of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the Democratic party, inasmuch as it is usurping an authority not delegated to them, and depriving the People of their best privileges, Therefore,

Resolved, That Jacob Herring and Henry Petrikin be appointed delegates to represent the counties of Clearfield and Centre in the proposed Convention at Harrisburgh, and the said delegates are requested to use every endeavor to procure an adjournment of the said Convention to meet at Lewistown on the third Thursday of May next, then and there to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for the office of Governor.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting have the fullest confidence in the talents, integrity and firm republican principles of George Bryan, Esq. and they are deeply impressed with the opinion, and firmly believe, that his superior virtue and amiable and correct life would insure him the confidence of the great republican family of this state, and they do most earnestly recommend him as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor.

Resolved unanimously, That should the Convention be held at Harrisburgh, and the candidate of the Democratic party nominated, then this meeting do fully approve of the resolutions of their Democratic brethren of Mifflin county, solemnly protesting against any member of the legislature, or any of the officers of Government at Harrisburgh being put in nomination.

Resolved, That the delegates hereby appointed, are requested to submit to the consideration of the Convention to be held at Harrisburgh or elsewhere the propriety of fixing on some permanent method of nominating, in future, a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of this state, to be supported by the republican party.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this meeting have the fullest confidence in the integrity of our representatives at Harrisburgh, but believe that it is more consistent with democratic principles that special delegates be appointed.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and be published in the Bellefonte Patriot, and that all other Democratic editors throughout the state be requested to publish the same.

By order of the Meeting.

T. BURNSIDE, *Chairman.*

J. BOLINGER, *Secretary.*

In perusing the above proceedings and resolutions, you will observe, fellow citizens, that Col. W. Smith, Jacob Herring, Gen. P. Benner, James Duncan, Francis M'Ewen, Henry Petrikin and John Hays, Esq. were the committee who state in the resolutions which they drafted, and which were unanimously adopted by the meeting,

"*That it is not consonant to genuine Republican-*
"*ism, that the Democratic members of the Legisla-*
"*ture should take upon them, the power of fixing*
"*the* TIME, PLACE, *and* MANNER *of nominating a*
"*candidate for Governor to be supported by the*
"*Democratic party, inasmuch as it is usurping an*
"*authority not delegated to them, and depriving*
"*the People of their best privileges.*"

This is the solemn and public declaration of men whose Democracy has never been doubted, of what they at that time considered, an infringement on the rights of the People. And this declaration was made before any nomination took place; when they were cool and uninfluenced by prejudice or party feelings. John Andrew Shulze was nominated at the *time* fixed by the members of the legislature which this respectable Democratic meeting say was not "consonant to genuine Republicanism:" John Andrew Shulze was at that time a member of the legislature, of which this Democratic meeting solemnly protested against any member being put in nomination: John Andrew Shulze was present at Harrisburgh backed by the influence of his fellow members of the legislature, which all acknowledge was the real cause of his nomination. Can you, fellow citizens, support John Andrew Shulze, forced upon you as a candidate for Governor, in direct violation of your rights; and contrary to Democratic principles, as solemnly declared by a Democratic meeting of your county? We appeal to those of you who composed the above Democratic meeting: We appeal to the chairman and secretary, and committee who drafted the above resolutions, and seriously ask you, Are you prepared to see your public resolutions violated, and your solemn protest disregarded? Nay more, are you prepared to participate in the violation of those principles which you have proclaimed to the world as the fixed and immutable principle of Democracy? Can men lay down principles one day as correct, and oppose them the next, and be consistent? Can men solemnly protest against an act one day as dangerous to liberty; and when the act is done, support it and be consistent and friends of liberty? In private life you would all spurn at such conduct, and reprobate it as treacherous and disgraceful! And is it so, fellow citizens, that there is no obligation of morality, no tie of honor, no precept of religion, that is to control and direct you in your political conduct? Or is there any thing so remarkable in the character and services of John Andrew Shulze that it requires this sacrifice of principle, this surrender of your rights? We ask you, one and all, if after this public declaration and protest, it would not be a dangerous precedent for freemen to submit—tamely to submit to an usurpation of their rights and a deprivation of their best privileges? This was not the spirit of your fathers. They resisted a trivial tax, lest the parliament of Britain should establish a dangerous precedent to tax them without their consent, and they sealed their resistance with their blood, and were successful. Their rights they have transmitted to you to guard and protect; and will you not guard and protect them? Or, will you be frightened to surrender them by party names, and idle denunciations? You may despondingly ask, How can we resist a legislative caucus? We passed resolutions; we sent delegates; but could not prevail.—You can make a successful resistance, fellow-citizens, by exercising your privilege of voting, which, thank God, a legislative caucus has not wrested from you. When you have reflected on the principles laid down by this Democratic meeting, we trust you will act with the same firmness, candor and decision that you do in private life: That you will act like American Freemen, for your Country, and your Country's good.

H. Humes, *John Thompson,*
James Watson, *Wm. Patton,*
John Holt, *Jacob Roop.*
W. H. Patterson,

Committee of Correspondence.

LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

The more we examine into the character of the *caucus* that assembled at the seat of government, during the session of the legislature in March last, the more we will be convinced of the barefaced attempts, which were but too successful, on the part of the legislature, to wrest from the *people* the *right* of choosing their own candidate for the important office of governor. The members of the legislature acted as the voice of *thirty-three* counties out of *fifty-two*, and succeeded in putting one of their own body in nomination, notwithstanding *nine tenths* of the people were in favor of another man. Committees of Correspondence for every county in the state were also appointed by the same *caucus*, and if the reader will take the trouble to examine the list, he will find that in almost every county one or more members of the last or previous legislature have been appointed, so that the people have not only been spared the trouble of choosing their own man, but of choosing persons to conduct the election. Was ever such barefaced aristocracy practised in a free government?—*Berks Journal.*

Proposed Canals.—The inhabitants of Upper Canada, propose cutting a canal, so as to form a navigable communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is stated that the two lakes "are in one part so nearly connected, as to require an artificial cut of only two miles, by which a water communication between them would be interrupted." The route lies from the mouth of Grand River, striking the Chippewa ten miles from its mouth, thence to Lake Ontario. An act of incorporation, with a capital of £25,000 (Halifax) is to be petitioned for at the next session of the legislature, to effect the object.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Foreign Intelligence.

CUBA.—The warlike operations in the Peninsula (says the Charleston Courier) are regarded in Cuba with the greatest solicitude and anxiety. The people of that island appear determined to adhere to the constitution, even should the Constitutional Government of the Cortes be put down in Old Spain. In that event there is a strong probability, that the Island of Cuba would declare itself Independent. This language was openly held at the last sitting of Ayuntamiento; at which place the Gov. Gen. Vives, had taken great umbrage, and evinced much uneasiness.—It was at this meeting that the Governor was called upon to answer explicitly, whether he would support the Constitution of 1812. His answer was ambiguous and evasive—"*that he would be true to his oath*." We have before stated, that this reply was by no means satisfactory to the City Authorities, who have since manifested a total distrust of the liberal sentiments of the Governor.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

A letter from Havanna, dated July 12, and published in the Delaware Watchman, says—"Many of us, I assure you, are getting alarmed.—Things look squally at this moment. Few foreigners venture out after the sun gets down. All is in expectation and every body wishing for the ultimatum."

Philadelphia, August 2.

On the 11th of June, the Cortes resolved to remove to Cadiz the next day, and appointed a committee to wait upon the King and apprise him of their determination. A letter states, that they were obliged to come to this resolution, by information that 200 French horse, aided by a great number of traitors, were coming down full speed, with the design of carrying off the King and family by a *coup de main*.

The committee appointed by the Cortes went on their errand, and returned in a short time, when the president reported the following dialogue between himself and the monarch. "Sir, the Cortes being in permanent sitting and having received information of the approach of the enemy, entreat your Majesty to remove with the Cortes to the Island of Cadiz for the security of your sacred person and the national representatives. His majesty replied, that neither his conscience nor the love of eleven millions of his subjects allowed him to leave Seville. The president of the committee rejoined, that the political conscience of his majesty was not responsible, because his public conduct was subject to that of his advisers and that the members of the committee could make convincing observations to him, if what was then remarked did not suffice. The King only added—'*I have spoken.*" and retired. This report being heard by the Cortes, they resolved that the case of the moral incompetency of the King provided for in the 187th article of the Constitution had occurred, and that a provisional *Regency* should be created for the purpose of exercising the executive authority only as regarded the removal of the King and Cortes. A Regency of three members, *Valdes, Ciscar, and Vigodet*, was accordingly created and took the oaths of office at once, in the midst of the most lively acclamations of joy from the floor and galleries.

At seven o'clock on the evening of the 12th, the King and his suite left Seville. Their journey as far as Alcala, is said to have been so precipitate, as to have resembled a disorderly flight. His majesty was not permitted to alight at all, but took his refreshments in his carriage. On the evening of the 13th he arrived at Cadiz, and the Governor of the fortress delivered to him the keys of the city with the usual formalities.

The Cortes assembled at Cadiz on the 15th of June. Eighty-eight members answered to the call of their names, and most of the rest were announced to be near the city. At their first meeting the Regency was dissolved and the king rehabilitated.

The excesses which we mentioned yesterday, as having been committed at Seville, commenced a few hours after the authorities had departed, and lasted for three days. The populace, instigated by some traitors, who had before been concealed, rose, and plundered the boats in the river, sacked the houses of many who had gone with the government, robbed and stripped naked, persons of both sexes, dissolved the constitutional municipality, and bid defiance to the few battalions left to maintain order. Some boxes of powder, left in the hall of Inquisition, were set fire to by the guard, and 80 persons were destroyed by the explosion.

Lopez Banos, General in Chief of the third army of operations, having heard of the disorders which reigned in Seville, proceeded to that city by forced marches, doubting however, whether he should reach it before the French army. On the 16th he arrived, was fired upon from the streets and houses, routed the multitude, without loss on his own part, killed some of them, and restored order.

On the 18th at Cadiz, Don Stanislaus Senches, Salvador, was found dead, with his throat cut with a razor. In a note written with his own hand, he declared that life having become unsupportable to him, he had come to the horrible resolution of putting an end to his existence. [He was Minister of War, and was suspected of treason, in encouraging the advance of the French upon Seville, or at least, concealing information of their advance from the cortes.

Guerilla parties were forming in every direction; several of the provinces had sent deputations to England, to obtain arms and ammunition. There was no indication of discord or feasibility in the Cortes.

Declaration and Protest of the Cortes of Portugal.

The Representatives of the Portuguese nation, assembled in Extraordinary Cortes, finding themselves deprived of executive power to carry into effect their decisions, and being abandoned by the armed force declare themselves under an impossibility at present of discharging their functions in the matters for which they were convened. And inasmuch as the continuation of their sittings might cause the nation to be despised in the persons of their representatives without hope of public advantage, they suspend their sittings, until the permanent Deputation now in activity, or the president of the Cortes, shall judge it proper to recal the Representatives who protest in the names of their constituents against whatever change or modification may be made in the constitution of the year 1822.—Lisbon, Palace of the Government, 2d June, 1823.

Canal of Languedoc.—To secure a supply of water in dry seasons for this grand canal, which connects the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, a basin has been constructed at Ferrol, which is, perhaps, the most important part of the whole undertaking. The immense reservoir, built of granite, is an English mile in length, about half that distance in breadth and contains an area of 595 acres, collecting the waters of the various springs which rise in the Black Mountain.

How to catch an Owl.—A western paper mentions the following as on easy method of taking owls. When you discover one on a tree and find that it is looking at you, all you have to do is to move quickly round the tree several times, when the owl in the mean time, whose attention will be so firmly fixed, that forgetting the necessity of turning its body with its head, it will follow your motions with its eyes, till it wrings its head off.

The same paper proposes a method of taking rabbits, equally easy and effectual. "Place (says the writer) apples in the parts where they frequent after sprinkling them with snuff and when they come to smell, the sudden effort to sneeze which they make never fails to break their necks, and even in some cases has been known to throw their heads a foot beyond their tails."

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	PAR
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
E. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
E. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
Western Reserve,	2
Mt. Pleasant,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk. & Bran.	65
Maysville	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceb'g.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	1
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up	2

S. Carolina.

Charleston $5 & up	4½

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany 1 dis.	
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherry valley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt. 2 dis.	
George's County	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank 2 dis.	
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabeth	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle	do
Do. at Wilmington	do
Do. at Georgetown	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria	do
Farmers' bk. Alexa	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestown	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	10

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes,	do

The following addition to the 24 resolutions adopted by the meeting which nominated Gen. Jackson, at the Court House, on the 4th inst. was omitted in the report of the proceedings, as published last week:—

"And that said committee shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the number of its members."

Rotary Steam Engine.—Numerous attempts have been made, by mechanics, to invent a steam engine, by which a rotary motion might be obtained, without the loss of force incident to the use of the pitman and crank. Several machines for this purpose, have been patented, but it does not appear that any one of them has been found to answer the expectations of its inventor; at least none has been put into successful operation.

We have good reason to believe, however, that the difficulty is at length surmounted.—On Saturday last, we saw in operation, an Improved Rotary Steam Engine, just invented and patented by Mr. James Thompson, an ingenious mechanic of this city, which we think, judging from the correctness, regularity and swiftness of its motions, and the simplicity of its construction, cannot fail to answer the purpose intended. The specimen or model, which we saw, is upon a small scale, but the principle may be applied to machinery of any size and power

Mr. Thomson's improvement is thus set forth in his patent.

"1. The application of steam to propel a single piston in an annular tube; the piston to be attached perpendicularly to the face of a cylindrical rim, which revolves on a shaft in the central space which the tube surrounds, and which fills up the space necessary to derive the motion of the piston in the tube, to the external machinery; the steam also being prevented from passing round the tube, and acting on both sides of the piston, by a slide or leaf valve, which is raised, each revolution of the shaft and rim, to permit the piston to pass under it, and remains down the remainder of the revolution

"2. The application of two engines of the above construction, to one shaft, in such a manner that the steam may act on them alternately, each being driven, during a half revolution, by the whole force of the steam, and during the remaining half revolution of each, respectively, by its expansive force."

Reform.—It is singular that the rage for reform never seizes upon our patent politicians, except when they happen to be out of office, and just before an important election. The people must recollect the noise which was made, several years since, about a "new convention" to alter the constitution, so as to abridge the governor's powers: and how that convention was suffered to fall to the ground, when those who urged it got in a governor who distributed his favors to their satisfaction They must also recollect, how adroitly those friends of reform managed to raise the pay of members of assembly, the salaries of governor, &c. and the fees of county officers, about the close of the late war, and how they managed to keep up those fees, until the independent republicans became the majority, and reduced them nearly 50 per cent. It might be supposed that those politicians who, instead of attempting to abridge the governor's prerogatives when they had the power to do so, increased them, by increasing the fees and salaries of the officers of his appointment, would be willing to drop the subject now, since others have reduced those fees, and consequently in some degree curtailed those prerogatives. But so—it seems we are to have the same farce over again, to operate upon our votes at the coming election. A "Pennsylvania Democrat" in the Statesman, has broached the subject, in a long winded essay, in which he pronounces this state, of the democracy of which we sometimes hear so much boast,—to be "the most monarchial state in the union," the governor's powers being quite too extensive. The burthen of his essay is centure upon Mr. Gregg, because as Secretary of State, he did not recommend that the legislature should invest themselves with some of the power now exercised by the executive in the appointment of officers, such as the Auditor and Surveyor General, Secretary of the Land Office, &c.

Now we apprehend that the people of Pennsylvania, even if they should consider the executive powers as being too extensive, will not be very anxious to entrust the premises to that *party* in the legislature who have hitherto shown so little sincerity in their professions of reform, and who have lately exhibited so great a disposition to bend the constitution to suit their own purposes, to manage and control the governor, and even to usurp the rights of the people themselves as to the nomination of that officer!

"We are now satisfied" says Mr. Binns, "that Mr. Gregg is neither more than less than 72 years of age." This is neither more nor less than sheer nonsense If it were possible for a man to be both more and less than 72 at the same moment, he might be said to be a little more on the one side than on the other of that age. But as this cannot be, Mr. Binns may mean to save his conscience, by a quibbling and indirect admission of the truth, that Mr. G. is 65—which, being more than 60, is therefore "more than less than seventy-two."

Our readers have, no doubt, heard of the French financier, who inadvertantly set down one figure for another, in an important calculation and was thereby led into an error to a great amount: when this was pointed out to him by a friend, his reason entirely forsook him, and for the remainder of his life he rambled about the streets repeating, "twice 1 is 1—twice 1 is 1." Our patients appear to be in a situation nearly as pitiable and as hopeless. Having made an error of seven years with respect to Mr. Gregg's age, the discovery of it seems to have given a death-blow to their reason and their hopes at once; and like the poor demented driveller, the financier, they keep jabbering about their error continually.—Binns talks nonsense on the subject, and the Statesman "swears like a dish."

Another Danville Forgery Exposed.—The patent papers have exited from the Danville, Virginia, a notice [illegible]

On Thursday evening last, after a very short illness, Mr. GEO. COURTAULD, of English Town, Ohio, aged 69 years.

On Wednesday last after a very short illness, Mr. GEO. COURTAULD, of English Town, Ohio, aged 69 years.

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and terminate the first week in March.

The course of instruction will be:

Anatomy and Surgery,	by Dr. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine,	by Dr. CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice,	by Dr. BROWN.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,	by Dr. DRAKE.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,	by Dr. RICHARDSON.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,	by Dr. BLYTHE, Assisted by Mr. BEST.

As hitherto the Professors will take the currency of the state in payment for their tickets.

Lexington, Ky. July 30. 1823.—6t. Aug. 15.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,

Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street.*

BUFFALO ROBES.

500 first quality Buffalo Robes

Old Rye WHISKEY

and

Country Sugar

By the Barrel, for Sale by

James Ekin,

Market, between Water and First Streets

James Ekin,

Continues to Manufacture, and has constantly on hand

SPUN AND VIRGINIA TWIST

TOBACCO

Which he will warrant of a very superior quality.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—6.

I wish to Lease,

TWELVE BUILDING

LOTS

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accommodating.

Henry Holdship.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler County, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer County, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—3t.

Mrs. Robert Patterson,

FROM the French house of Madam Jordan, London, begs leave to inform the public generally, that she intends carrying on the

Fancy Dress and Corset Making,

With all the other branches of the

MILLINARY BUSINESS,

in Diamond Alley, and hopes, by attention to business and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of those Ladies who may favor her with their commands; and as she will receive regularly the newest fashions from London and Paris, she assures them that nothing shall be wanting on her part to please.

☞APPRENTICES WANTED.

Pittsburgh, August 15—3t

$50 REWARD.

THE Cellar of the subscriber was entered on Friday night last and

ROBBED

of a quantity of Dry Goods. Amongst the articles which it is ascertained were stolen are the following.

A number of pieces 7-8 Brown Domestic Shirtings, put up in wide flat folds, marked with black lead, "pcs." — A number of pieces of Bleached Domestic Shirtings, 15-16 of a yard wide, folded in a similar manner, numbered with red lead 8877—8876—8875, and so on to the lower numbers, part of those were marked with red lead, "pcs." ——Several pieces Red Flannels, of good quality,—several pieces low priced 6-4 blue cloths, hair listing dyed in the piece.—2 pieces single mill'd Brown Cassimere, —1 1-2 pieces Drab.—There was in the cellar a variety of other Domestic Shirtings, Brown and Bleached, a number of Drab Cloths, &c. some of which may have been taken, but are not yet missed. Four half worn twilled bags are carried away, in which it is presumed a part of the goods were packed and taken off by the thieves; these were marked with black ink in large letters "J. SHORT."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will communicate such information as will lead to the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the goods.

M. S. Mason.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1823.—3t.

Economy in Coat Dressing.

James Williams,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has obtained a perfect knowledge of James Shields' mode of *DRESSING CLOTHES BY STEAM SPONGING*, which extracts all kinds of stains, on quite a different plan from that of the dyers, having procured a composition for that purpose, which enables him to dress clothes in such a manner as to be scarcely distinguishable from new. He can improve the colour of seams, &c. when faded.—He also dresses Ladies' Habits, and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner.

This plan being the best that has ever been invented, of which the public may rest assured, and no doubt will approve when they see specimens of the improvement in the appearance of cloth, without injury. Many who have experienced its effect, fully approve of its utility.

☞ The Shop is in Fifth Street, between Wood and Market Streets, three doors from Mr. Bakewell's store.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK SALES.

On Saturday evening the 30th inst.

AT 7 o'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM.

Will be sold a valuable collection of

Medical, Law, and Miscellaneous BOOKS, &c.

Terms at sale,

John D. Davis,

Auctioneer.

Aug. 15—3t.

The Public

ARE respectfully informed, that the subscriber has invented MACHINES for the purpose of facilitating the Navigation of Rivers, Hauling up Boats through Falls, &c. which he has patented. Persons desirous to purchase rights, will make application to him at his place of residence, either personally or otherwise, for which he will treat with them on honorable and easy terms, being desirous to promote the public good. One is for breaking Rocks in Falls, &c. Another for clearing away gravel, sand, and mud bars, and flats, in tide or current ship or boat channels. Another for hauling up boats, and hoisting up heavy logs and bearing them off from mud flats &c.

Joseph Godley.

Milford, Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, August 6, 1823. (Aug. 15—3t*)

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP, heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Saml. Spencer, & Co.* was dissolved on the 9th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, will present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to S. Spencer, who is duly authorised to settle the business of said firm.

George W. M'Clelland,

Saml Spencer.

S. S. continues the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuation of past favors.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 14, 1823—3t*

$150 REWARD.

J. B. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore.—At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. B. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,

Baltimore, in the state of Maryland.

June 6.—12t.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

AND

PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE MANUFACTURED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

Indian Outrage.

In the St. Louis Republican of the 16th ult. which we received last week, there was a report of the murder of Messrs. Jones and Immell, of the Missouri Fur Company, by the Indians, but which did not appear to be well substantiated, and we therefore to insert it, lest we should give causeless uneasiness to the relatives of Mr. Jones, who reside in Westmoreland county. It appears, however, from the subjoined official letter, from the St. Louis Republican of the 23d ult. that the fate of poor Jones is put beyond a doubt.

Fort Atkinson, 3d July, 1823.

DEAR SIR.—How painful for me to tell, and you to hear, of the barbarity of the Indians. They continue to deceive, and murder the most enterprising of our people, and if we continue to forbear, if we do not not soon discover a greater spirit of resentment, this river will be discolored with our blood.

The defeat of Gen. Ashley by the A'Rickarees, and departure of the troops to his relief, had scarcely gone to you, when an express arrived, announcing the defeat by the Blackfoot Indians, near the Yellow Stone river, of the Missouri Fur Company's Yellow Stone or Mountain expedition, commanded by Messrs. Jones and Immell, both of whom, with five of their men, are amongst the slain—All their property to the amount of about $15,000 fell into the hands of the enemy.

To add to Gen. Ashley's catalogue of misfortunes, the Blackfoot Indians have recently defeated a party of eleven and killed four of Maj. Henry's men, near his establishment, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river.—The express goes on to state, "that many circumstances (of which I will be apprised in a few days) have transpired to induce a strong belief, *that the British traders,* (*Hudson Bay Company,*) *are exciting the Indians against us, either to drive us from that quarter, or reap with the Indians the fruits of our labour.*"

I was in hopes that the British traders had some bounds to their rapacity—I was in hopes that during the late Indian War, in which they were so instrumental in the indiscriminate massacre of our people, that they had become completely satiated with our blood—but it appears not to have been the case. Like the greedy wolf, not yet gorged with flesh, they guard over the bones—they ravage our fields, and are unwilling that we should glean them—although barred by the Treaty of Ghent, from participating in our Indian trade, they presumed and are not satisfied to do so, but becoming alarmed at the individual enterprise of our people, they are exciting the Indians against them. They furnish them with the instruments of Hell, and a passport to Heaven—the instruments of death, and a passport to our bosoms.

Immell had great experience of the Indian character, but poor fellow, with a British passport, they at last deceived him, and he fell a victim to his own credulity, and his scalp, with those of his murdered comrades, are now bleeding on their way to some of the Hudson establishments.

Another of Gen. Ashley's wounded men is dead, making 15 men killed, by the A'Rickarees, and eleven by the Blackfoot—in all known to have been killed by the Indians within the last two or three months, 26 effective men, and I estimate the amount of property actually lost in the conflicts at $20,000, besides a great number of horses, &c.

The Ottoes, Missouris, Omahas, and Panis, have been to see me already, and as usual profess great friendship, &c. but with the rest of the neighboring tribes are anxiously looking and listening to know how we (the Americans) are going to get out of this scrape.

I am still in bad health, and almost despair of recovering, during my stay here.

I am at this moment interrupted by the arrival of an express from the Military expedition, with a letter from Mr. Pilcher, who you know is at the head of the Missouri Fur Company on this river, in which he says. "I have but a moment to write. I met an express from the Mandans, bringing me very unpleasant news—the flower of my business is gone. My Mountaineers have been defeated, and the chiefs of the party both slain—the party were attacked by three or four hundred Blackfoot Indians, in a position on the Yellow Stone river, where nothing but defeat could be expected. Jones and Immell and five men were killed. The former it is said fought most desperately. Jones killed two Indians, and in drawing his pistol to kill a third, he received two spears in his breast. Immel was in front; he killed one Indian and was cut to pieces. I think we lose at least $15,000. I will write you more fully between this and the Souix."

Jones was a gentleman of cleverness. He was for several years a resident of St. Louis where he has numerous friends to deplore his loss. Immel has been a long time on this river, first an officer in the United States army, since an Indian trader of some distinction—in some respects he was an extraordinary man—he was brave, uncommonly large, and of muscular strength—when timely apprised of his danger, a host within himself. The express left the Military expedition on the 1st inst. when all was well.

With great respect, Your most obt. sert.

BEN. O'FALLON,

U. S. Agt. for Ind. Affairs.

Gen. Wm Clark,

Supt. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis.

On Saturday last this city was visited by one of the most heavy falls of rain ever remembered. In a few minutes the streets and alleys were inundated, and the small run which passes through the city, overflowing its banks, bore with it fences, boards, planks, &c. destroying gardens, corn and potatoe patches in its course: and what would appear astonishing to any man viewing this trifling rivulet to-day, a young man named M'Cann, lately from Ireland, aged about nineteen years, who was exerting himself to save some of the floating lumber, accidentally fell into the stream, and was swept off. All attempts to save him proved in vain, and the dead body of this youth was found, when the water had subsided, an hour afterwards, about half a mile from where he fell in.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

Married,

On Thursday evening the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Boyle, Mr. JOHN TUDOR, of this city, to Miss SUSAN ANNAN, of Chartiersville.

JACKSON & MANUFACTURES.

A Grass imitation Leghorn Hat manufactured by Misses Pike and Andrews under the direction of Mrs St. Martin, of this city has lately been forwarded by Col. R. Patterson of Philadelphia, as a present to Mrs Jackson, the lady of Gen. Jackson. The Franklin Gazette contains the letters of Col. Paterson to Gen. Jackson, and his lady, and also the answer returned by each Col Paterson requested that the present might not only be accepted but worn. The General says, "Mrs. Jackson will wear with pride a hat made by American hands, and made of American materials; its workmanship, reflecting the highest credit upon the authors, will be regarded as an evidence of the perfection which our domestic manufactures may hereafter acquire, if properly fostered and protected.—Upon the success of our manufactures, as the handmaid of agriculture and commerce, depends in a great measure the independence of our country; and I assure you that none can feel more sensibly than I do the necessity of encouraging them."

Mrs Jackson says—"I accept the bonnet, sir, as a just emblem of the sphere in which my sex should move, and be useful to their country. I shall wear it with pride as a distinguished honor to the public services of Gen. Jackson. For the complimentary manner in which you have noticed my dear husband, be pleased to take my warmest thanks, and let me add, my prayers, that the labor of Misses Pike and Andrews may be justly appreciated, while they should always be imitated by the rest of their sex"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A VILLAIN CAUGHT.

Extract of a letter to the Post-Master in Wheeling, dated

"Post-Office Chillicothe, Ohio, 4th Aug. 1823.

"I now have the satisfaction of stating to you, that John Reese, the notorious mail robber, is in safe keeping in Kentucky. He went here, is in safe keeping in Kentucky. He went on a few days since by way of Cincinnati, to Louisville, Ky. and there took the stage for Lexington, by the name of D. Hanover, but owing to there being other passengers in the stage, he had an opportunity of effecting his villainous purposes until he left Lexington.—On his way to Maysville, there being no passengers in the stage with him, he immediately commenced by cutting the canvas bags, and taking out some packages, and when the stage stopped at the other side of Lexington, he was found [illegible]

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1823.

The following addition to the 2d resolution adopted by the meeting which nominated Gen. Jackson, at the Court House, on the 6th inst. was omitted in the report of the proceedings, as published last week:—

"And that said committee shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the number of its members."

Rotary Steam Engine.—Numerous attempts have been made, by mechanics, to invent a steam engine, by which a rotary motion might be obtained, without the loss of force incident to the use of the pitman and crank. Several machines for this purpose, have been patented, but it does not appear that any one of them has been found to answer the expectations of its inventor; at least none has been put into successful operation.

We have good reason to believe, however, that the difficulty is at length surmounted.—On Saturday last, we saw in operation, an Improved Rotary Steam Engine, just invented and patented by Mr. James Thomson, an ingenious mechanic of this city, which we think, judging from the correctness, regularity and swiftness of its motions, and the simplicity of its construction, cannot fail to answer the purpose intended. The specimen or model, which we saw, is upon a small scale, but the principle may be applied to machinery of any size and power

Mr. Thomson's improvement is thus set forth in his patent.

"1. The application of steam to propel a single piston in an annular tube; the piston to be attached perpendicularly to the face of a cylindrical rim, which revolves on a shaft in the central space which the tube surrounds, and which fills up the space necessary to derive the motion of the piston in the tube to the external machinery; the steam also being prevented from passing round the tube, and acting on both sides of the piston, by a slide or leaf valve, which is raised, each revolution of the shaft and rim, to permit the piston to pass under it, and remains down the remainder of the revolution

"2. The application of two engines of the above construction, to one shaft, in such a manner that the steam may act on them alternately, each being driven, during a half revolution, by the whole force of the steam, and during the remaining half revolution of each, respectively, by its expansive force."

Reform.—It is singular that the rage for reform never seizes upon our patent politicians, except when they happen to be out of office, and just before an important election. The people must recollect the noise which was made, several years since, about a "new convention" to alter the constitution, so as to abridge the governor's powers: and how that convention was suffered to fall to the ground, when those who urged it got in a governor who distributed his favors to their satisfaction They must also recollect, how adroitly those friends of reform managed to raise the pay of members of assembly, the salaries of governor, &c. and the fees of county officers, about the close of the late war, and how they managed to keep up those fees, until the independent republicans became the majority, and reduced them nearly 50 per cent. It might be supposed that those politicians who, instead of attempting to abridge the governor's prerogatives when they had the power to do so, increased them, by increasing the fees and salaries of the officers of his appointment, would be willing to drop the subject now, since others have reduced those fees, and consequently in some degree curtailed those prerogatives. But no—it seems we are to have the same farce over again, to operate upon our votes at the coming election. A "Pennsylvania Democrat" in the Statesman, has broached the subject, in a long winded essay, in which he pronounces this state, of the democracy of which we sometimes hear so much boast,—to be "the most monarchial state in the union," the governor's powers being quite too extensive. The burthen of his essay is censure upon Mr. Gregg, because as Secretary of State, he did not recommend that the legislature should invest themselves with some of the power now exercised by the executive in the appointment of officers, such as the Auditor and Surveyor General, Secretary of the Land Office, &c.

Now we apprehend that the people of Pennsylvania, even if they should consider the executive powers as being too extensive, will not be very anxious to entrust the premises to that *party* in the legislature who have hitherto shown so little sincerity in their professions of reform, and who have lately exhibited so great a disposition to bend the constitution to suit their own purposes, to manage and control the governor, and even to usurp the rights of the people themselves as to the nomination of that officer!

"We are now satisfied" says Mr. Binns, "that Mr. Gregg is rather more than less than 72 years of age." This is neither more nor less than sheer nonsense If it were possible for a man to be *both more and less* than 72 at the same moment, he might be said to be a little more on the one side than on the other of that age. But as this cannot be, Mr. Binns may mean to save his conscience, by a quibbling and indirect admission of the truth, that Mr. G. is 65—which, being more than 60, is therefore "more than *less* than seventy-two."

Our readers have, no doubt, heard of the French financier, who inadvertantly set down one figure for another, in an important calculation and was thereby led into an error to a great amount: when this was pointed out to him by a friend, his reason entirely forsook him, and for the remainder of his life he rambled about the streets repeating, "twice 1 is 1—twice 1 is 1." Our patents appear to be in a situation nearly as pitiable and as hopeless. Having made an error of seven years with respect to Mr. Gregg's age, the discovery of it seems to have given a death-blow to their reason and their hopes at once; and like the poor demented driveller, the financier, they keep jabbering about their error continually.—Binns talks nonsense on the subject, and the Statesman swears like a drab."

Another Danville Forgery Exposed.—The patent papers have copied from the Danville Watchman, a letter, dated at Reading, April [illegible], which [illegible] this, I suppose you have heard of the nomination of Andrew Gregg, by our members of the legislature before they broke up." The editor of the Lancaster Journal, who was a member of the last Legislature, pronounces this letter a forgery, and its assertion, as to the nomination, "unqualifiedly false."

The Danville editor pretends, that, through delicacy he conceals the name of the writer of this letter. He *dare* not discover the name of the writer, for if such a letter was ever written, it must have been by a patent politician.

It may be expected, should Mr. Shulze be elected governor, and a majority of his legislative nominators be re-elected to the Assembly, that they will pass votes of censure upon General *Washington*, 1st for ratifying Jay's Treaty; and 2d, for recommending to Congress an act to appropriate money for carrying it into effect. The 1st they will probably pass because they regret that the treaty stayed the progress of the flames, the tomahawk and scalping knife, upon our western frontier; the 2d, because a ratified treaty being a supreme law of the land, the President was, according to their newly patented doctrine on the subject, censurable for not drawing the money to carry it into effect, without an appropriation by the legislative branch of the government.

"A year after the election of 1817, John Binns applied to Governor Findlay for this very Aldermanship, and was refused. Gov. Findlay could not so far *violate* and *insult* the *feelings* of the people, as to appoint a man *so notoriously destitute of honor or principle*, to so dignified and honorable an office."—*Pittsburgh Statesman, Jan. 7. 1823.*

The Statesman, in which the above appeared within the present year, is now the humble coadjutor and servile copyist of John Binns, and inserts his calumnies against Mr. Gregg, who refused to sign his commission for "this very Aldermanship." How circumstances alter cases!

At the meeting lately held in this city, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, it is supposed not less than 700 persons of all parties, attended. Out of all this number, Mr. Crawford had but *one* vote. If it were not for the known fact that many who cry out against caucus nominations before they are made, submit to and strenuously support them afterwards, one would think the Congressional Caucus would derive but little encouragement from this meeting to select Mr. Crawford as their candidate.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated

"*Harrisburgh, August 9, 1823*

"On Tuesday last the Berks folks, on both sides of the question, held their meetings. The friends of Gregg counted about 700 those of Shulze between 2 and 300 On the same day the Greggites of Cumberland met, and counted about 300—the largest meeting, it is said, that ever was in the county. The Shulzemen of York took great pains to have an imposing meeting, also on that day: they had 2000 circulars printed, with 49 names to them, which they addressed to the people throughout the county. Their meeting was a large one; but, on two days' notice, the friends of Gregg met in greater force Of this I am assured in a letter from a friend at York, upon whom I can rely The Gregg meeting notice was given in the papers of Monday, and took place on Wednesday On the 26th ult. a very large meeting in favor of Gregg was convened on short notice in Union county. Indeed every where there seems to be a simultaneous movement of the people in favor of their candidate, Andrew Gregg."

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[illegible] of this month, but a few days. They were soon discovered and pursuit made after Reese. He was taken near West Union, in Ohio, taken back to Kentucky and safely lodged in jail. I hope he will find *Byrds* of a different feather in Kentucky from those of Ohio. No effort of the citizens of Ohio could bring the scoundrel to justice, being always discharged by the District Judge, and that too, in the face of testimony, that all others thought sufficient to convict him."

[*Wheeling Gazette.*

Indian Outrage.

In the St. Louis Republican of the 16th ult. which we received last week, there was a report of the murder of Messrs. Jones and Immell, of the Missouri Fur Company, by the Indians, but which did not appear to be well substantiated, and we forebore to insert it, lest we should give causeless uneasiness to the relatives of Mr. Jones, who reside in Westmoreland county. It appears, however, from the subjoined official letter, from the St. Louis Republican of the 23d ult. that the fate of poor Jones is put beyond a doubt.

Fort Atkinson, 3d July, 1823

DEAR SIR.—How painful for me to tell, and you to hear, of the barbarity of the Indians. They continue to deceive, and murder the most enterprising of our people, and if we continue to forbear, if we do not not soon discover a greater spirit of resentment, this river will be discolored with our blood.

The defeat of Gen. Ashley by the A'Rickarees, and departure of the troops to his relief, had scarcely gone to you, when an express arrived, announcing the defeat by the Blackfoot Indians, near the Yellow Stone river, of the Missouri Fur Company's Yellow Stone or Mountain expedition, commanded by Messrs. Jones and Immell, both of whom, with five of their men, are amongst the slain—All their property to the amount of about $15,000 fell into the hands of the enemy.

To add to Gen. Ashley's catalogue of misfortunes, the Blackfoot Indians have recently defeated a party of eleven and killed four of Maj. Henry's men, near his establishment, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river.—The express goes on to state, "that many circumstances (of which I will be apprised in a few days) have transpired to induce a strong belief, *that the British traders, (Hudson Bay Company,) are exciting the Indians against us, either to drive us from that quarter, or reap with the Indians the fruits of our labour.*"

I was in hopes that the British traders had some bounds to their rapacity—I was in hopes that during the late Indian War, in which they were so instrumental in the indiscriminate massacre of our people, that they had become completely satiated with our blood—but it appears not to have been the case. Like the greedy wolf, not yet gorged with flesh, they guard over the bones—they ravage our fields, and are unwilling that we should glean them—although barred by the Treaty of Ghent, from participating in our Indian trade, they presumed and are not satisfied to do so, but becoming alarmed at the individual enterprise of our people, they are exciting the Indians against them. They furnish them with the instruments of Hell, and a passport to Heaven—the instruments of death, and a passport to our bosoms.

Immell had great experience of the Indian character, but poor fellow, with a British passport, they at last deceived him, and he fell a victim to his own credulity, and his scalp, with those of his murdered comrades, are now bleeding on their way to some of the Hudson establishments.

Another of Gen. Ashley's wounded men is dead, making 15 men killed, by the A'Rickarees, and eleven by the Blackfoot—in all known to have been killed by the Indians within the last two or three months, 26 effective men, and I estimate the amount of property actually lost in the conflicts at $20,000, besides a great number of horses, &c.

The Ottoes, Missouris, Omahas, and Panis, have been to see me already, and as usual profess great friendship, &c. but with the rest of the neighboring tribes are anxiously looking and listening to know how we (the Americans) are going to get out of this scrape.

I am still in bad health, and almost despair of recovering, during my stay here.

I am at this moment interrupted by the arrival of an express from the Military expedition, with a letter from Mr. Pilcher, who you know is at the head of the Missouri Fur Company on this river, in which he says. "I have but a moment to write. I met an express from the Mandans, bringing me very unpleasant news—the flower of my business is gone. My MOUNTAINEERS have been defeated, and the chiefs of the party both slain—the party were attacked by three or four hundred Blackfoot Indians, in a position on the Yellow Stone river, where nothing but defeat could be expected. Jones and Immell and five men were killed. The former it is said fought most desperately. Jones killed two Indians, and in drawing his pistol to kill a third, he received two spears in his breast. Immel was in front; he killed one Indian and was cut to pieces. I think we lose at least $15,000. I will write you more fully between this and the Souix"

Jones was a gentleman of cleverness. He was for several years a resident of St. Louis where he has numerous friends to deplore his loss. Immel has been a long time on this river, first an officer in the United States army, since an Indian trader of some distinction—in some respects he was an extraordinary man—he was brave, uncommonly large, and of muscular strength—when timely apprised of his danger, a host within himself. The express left the Military expedition on the 1st inst. when all was well.

With great respect, Your most obt. sert
BEN. O'FALLON,
U. S. Agt. for Ind. Affairs.

Gen. WM CLARK,
Supt. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis.

On Saturday last this city was visited by one of the most heavy falls of rain ever remembered. In a few minutes the streets and alleys were inundated, and the small run which passes through the city, overflowing its banks, bore with it fences, boards, planks, &c. destroying gardens, corn and potatoe patches in its course: and what would appear astonishing to any man viewing this trifling rivulet to-day, a young man named M'Cann, lately from Ireland, aged about nineteen years, who was exerting himself to save some of the floating lumber, accidentally fell into the stream, and was swept off. All attempts to save him proved in vain, and the dead body of this youth was found, when the water had subsided, an hour afterwards, about half a mile from where he fell in.—*Lancaster Gazette*

Married,

On Tuesday evening the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Swift, Mr. JOHN TORODE, of this city, to Miss [illegible], of this county.

Died,

On Tuesday evening [illegible] inst. JOHN WATSON, infant son of James Corney, Esq. of this city, aged ten months and six days.

On Wednesday last after a very short illness, Mr. GEO. COURTAULD, of English Town, Ohio, aged 62 years.

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and terminate the first week in March.

The course of instruction will be:

Anatomy and Surgery,	by DR. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine,	by DR. CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice,	by DR. BROWN.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,	by DR. DRAKE.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,	by DR. RICHARTSON.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,	by DR. BLYTHE,

Assisted by MR. BEST.

As hitherto the Professors will take the currency of the state in payment for their tickets.
Lexington, Ky. July 30 1823.—6t. Aug. 15.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street.*

BUFFALO ROBES.

500 first quality Buffalo Robes

Old Rye WHISKEY
and
Country Sugar
By the Barrel, for Sale by
James Ekin,
Market, between Water and First Streets

James Ekin,

Continues to Manufacture, and has constantly on hand
SPUN AND VIRGINIA TWIST
TOBACCO
Which he will warrant of a very superior quality.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—6.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS
ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accommodating.
Henry Holdship.

ALSO—FOR SALE,
Two Farms in Allegheny County,
Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler County, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer County, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—3t.

Mrs. Robert Patterson,

FROM the French house of Madam Jordan, London, begs leave to inform the public generally, that she intends carrying on the
Fancy Dress and Corset Making,
With all the other branches of the
MILLINARY BUSINESS,
in Diamond Alley, and hopes, by attention to business and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of those Ladies who may favor her with their commands; and as she will receive regularly the newest fashions from London and Paris, she assures them that nothing shall be wanting on her part to please.
☞APPRENTICES WANTED.
Pittsburgh, August 15—3°

$50 REWARD.

THE Cellar of the subscriber was entered on Friday night last and
ROBBED
of a quantity of Dry Goods. Amongst the articles which it is ascertained were stolen are the following.

A number of pieces 7-8 Brown Domestic Shirtings, put up in wide flat folds, marked with black lead, "pps" "pts." —A number of pieces of Bleached Domestic Shirtings, 15-16 of a yard wide, folded in a similar manner, numbered with red lead 8877—8876—8875, and so on to the lower numbers, part of those were marked with red lead, "pps," "rpts." Several pieces Red Flannels, of good quality,—several pieces low priced 6-4 blue cloths, hair listing dyed in the piece.—2 pieces single mill'd Brown Cassimere, —1 1-2 pieces Drab.—There was in the cellar a variety of other Domestic Shirtings, Brown and Bleached, a number of Drab Cloths, &c. some of which may have been taken, but are not yet missed. Four half worn twilled bags are carried away, in which it is presumed a part of the goods were packed and taken off by the thieves; these were marked with black ink in large letters "J. SHORT."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will communicate such information as will lead to the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the goods.

M. S. Mason.
Pittsburgh, August 15, 1823.—3t.

Economy in Coat Dressing.

James Williams,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has obtained a perfect knowledge of James Shields' mode of *DRESSING CLOTHES BY STEAM SPONGING*, which extracts all kinds of stains, on quite a different plan from that of the dyers, having procured a composition for that purpose, which enables him to dress clothes in such a manner as to be scarcely distinguishable from new. He can improve the colour of seams, &c. when faded.—He also dresses Ladies' Habits, and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner.

This plan being the best that has ever been invented, of which the public may rest assured and no doubt will approve when they see specimens of the improvement in the appearance of cloth, without injury. Many who have experienced its effect, fully approve of its utility.

☞ His Shop is in Fifth Street, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, three doors from Mr. Bailey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—3t

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK SALES.

On Saturday evening the 30th inst.
AT 7 O'CLOCK,
AT THE FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM.
Will be sold a valuable collection of
Medical, Law, and Miscellaneous
BOOKS, &c.
Terms at sale,
John D. Davis,
Auctioneer.
Aug. 15—3t.

The Public

ARE respectfully informed, that the subscriber has invented MACHINES for the purpose of facilitating the Navigation of Rivers, Hauling up Boats through Falls, &c. which he has patented. Persons desirous to purchase rights will make application to him at his place of residence, either personally or otherwise, for which he will treat with them on honorable and easy terms, being desirous to promote the public good. One is for breaking Rocks in Falls, *&c.* Another for clearing away gravel, sand, and mud bars, and flats, in tide or current ship or boat channels. Another for hauling up boats, and hoisting up heavy logs and bearing them off from mud flats &c.

Joseph Godley.
Milford, Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, August 6, 1823. (Aug. 15—3t°

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP, heretofore existing, between the subscribers, under the firm of *Saml. Spencer, & Co.* was dissolved on the 9th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, will present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment to S. Spencer, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said firm

George W. M'Clelland,
Saml Spencer.

S. S. continues the business at the old stand, and solicits a continuation of past favors.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 14, 1823—3t°

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Aboona, captain Williams, for Baltimore.—At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland.
June 6.—12t.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.
Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY,
AND
PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,
FOR SALE, BY
Allen & Grant.
June 6, 1823—tf.

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,
ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY
CHARLES ARTZT,
PITTSBURGH.
Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.
Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.
June 27—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
Pittsburgh, June 6.	Plough Irons, &c.

tf

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

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Go, go to the ball, 'tis all radiant and bright,
And music's with echoes are stealing afar:
Go look in the rays of fond pleasure to-night,
'Tis for joy that we live, whatever we are.

Go, go to the carpet, for beauty is there,
And Wit with his diamond is cutting his way;
While Love with his arrows is shooting at Care,
That ill, unbeknowded, may sport in his ray.

Go, go to the banquet, and sip on each flower,
Be joy all things seen through gloom and through glare;
But oh! when thou feelest thy happiest hour
Will thou think once of him who may not be there?

B——.

Miscellany.

THE THREE SHARPERS.
AN ARABIAN TALE.

A peasant was conducting a goat to Bagdat. He was mounted on a mule, and the goat followed him, with a bell hung to his neck. Three sharpers, observing his little convoy, instantly longed to make it their own; but so much for the value of the thing, as to know their address. I will lay an even bet said the first, that I will rob that man of his goat, without his thinking to inquire after it. And I, said the second will lay another wager, that I steal from him the mule he rides on. That must be a hard task, indeed, said the third, but what do you think of my enterprise, since I engage to take from him all the clothes upon his back, and to make him rejoice at seeing himself stripped to the skin?

Their manner of executing this project was truly ridiculous; yet tricks of as absurd a nature are daily practised in London, where the inhabitants pretend to be much wiser than their country friends, whose rustic simplicity is, with them, a standing jest.

The first sharper dexterously loosened the fastening to the bell, slipt it from the goat's neck, tied it to the mule's tail, and made off with the goat undiscovered. The peasant hearing the tinkling of the bell, never doubted but that his goat followed him. However, happening to look behind him some time after, he was strangely surprised at missing the little animal, which he was to sell at the market. He now made inquiry of every passenger, in hopes of hearing of his strayed goat; at last the second sharper accosted him, and told him he had just seen a man make down the next lane, precipitately dragging a goat along by the hind legs. The peasant thinking he could go faster than his old mule could carry him, instantly dismounted, and requested the sharper to hold his mule, while he set off full speed in pursuit of the thief. After exhausting himself in running, without getting sight of the man or goat, he returned, quite spent, and almost breathless, to thank the stranger for taking care of his mule, when to add to his misfortune, behold, the mule and its keeper were vanished.

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[*London paper.*

A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking death—a spectre that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation languishing and tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home; and if he opens his mouth to speak, he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which, it is feared will end with his asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to his bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing of a tradesman, he is asked for cash before delivery."

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The various uses to which that elegant species of reed, called the Bamboo is applied by the Chinese, would excite astonishment in an English mechanic. Their chairs, their tables, screens, bedsteads, and bedding, with many other household moveables, are entirely constructed of this hollow reed. It is used on board ship, for poles, for sails, for cables, for rigging, and for caulking. In husbandry, it serves as a material for carts, wheelbarrows, for wheels to raise water, for fences, for sacks to hold grain, and a variety of other purposes.—The young shoots furnish an article of food, and the wicks of candles are made of its fibres. It serves to embellish the garden of the Prince, and to cover the cottage of the peasant. Indeed there are few uses to which the ingenuity of the Chinese, has not applied the Bamboo, either entire, or split in thin laths, or divided into fibres.

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LOCUSTS.

The following account is extracted from "Jahn's Biblical Archæology," a work recently published at Andover, Mass. designed to illustrate the Holy Scriptures.

Vast bodies of locusts, called by the Orientals, the armies of God, lay waste the country, (Egypt.) They observe as regular order, when they march, as an army. At evening they descend from their flight, and form, as it were, their camps. In the morning, when the sun has risen considerably, they ascend again, if they do not find food, and fly in the direction of the wind. They go in immense numbers, and occupy a space of 10 or 12 miles in length, and 4 or 5 in breadth, and are so deep, that the sun cannot penetrate through them; so that they convert the day into night, and bring a temporary darkness on the land. The sound of their wings is terrible. When they descend upon the earth, they cover a vast tract a foot and a half high. If the air is cold and moist, or if they be wet with the dew, they remain where they happen to be, till they are dried and warmed by the sun. They decamp at length in good order, and march almost in a direct line north. Nothing stops them.—They fill the ditches which are dug to stop them with their bodies, and extinguish by their numbers the fires which are kindled. They pass over walls, and enter the doors and windows of houses. They devour every thing which is green, strip off the bark of trees, and even break them to pieces by their weight.—They make a loud noise when eating. The greatest part of the evil is, that the first army of locusts is likely to be succeeded by another, a third, and a fourth, which consume all that is left, and leave the ground in appearance, as if it had been burnt over with fire. When they have consumed every thing they fly away in the direction of the wind, leaving behind them, not only their fœtid excrements, but their eggs, buried in the ground, from which is produced in the following spring, a much more numerous progeny of these evil invaders.—They are borne at length over the sea, an element with which they have not formed an acquaintance. They descend upon it, as they do upon the land, and are drowned. They are driven by the waves upon the shore, where they putrify, and render the air so corrupted, as to breed the pestilence. These locusts are much longer than those among us, being [illegible]

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,
HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in
Third Street,
Third door below Market Street,
where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

Rolling Mill.
WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. Patterson & Lambdin have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

REMOVAL.
Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6—tf

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line.
Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to
THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,
At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, as into ten twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 48 or 3 days. The Traveller will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater attention to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.
July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage
and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,
WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 12. tfyaM11

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.
THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,
All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,
Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.
may 17

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court Houses, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 27.—tf

Register's Office of Allegheny County.
Fellow Citizens,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

Thomas Baird, Sr.

July 18—tc

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

For Sale.
TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock.
Inquire of the Printer

July 18—tf

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,
WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.
Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,
Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Vegetable Nervous Cordial,
For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,
For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
STOMACHIC BITTERS,
For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,
An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,
MERCHANT, MARKET STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

S. S. ROBERTS,
TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.
THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

GO, GO TO THE HALL.

To Somebody.

Go, go to the hall, 'tis all radiant and bright,
And music's soft echoes are stealing afar:
Go bask in the rays of fond pleasure to-night,
'Tis for joy that we live, whatever we are.

Go, go to the revel, for beauty is there,
And Wit with his diamond is cutting his way;
While Love with his arrows is shooting at Care,
That all, unbeclouded, may sport in his ray.

Go, go to the banquet, and sip on each flower,
Be joy all thine own through gloom and through glare;
But oh! wher. thou feelest thy happiest hour
Wilt thou think once of *him* who may not be there? B——.

Miscellany.

THE THREE SHARPERS.

AN ARABIAN TALE.

A *Peasant* was conducting a goat to Bagdat. He was mounted on a mule, and the goat followed him, with a bell hung to his neck Three sharpers, observing his little escort, instantly longed to make it their own; not so much for the value of the thing, as to show their address. I will lay an even bet said the first, that I will rob that man of his goat, without his thinking to inquire after it. And I, said the second will lay another wager, that I steal from him the mule he rides on, That must be a hard task, indeed, said the third: but what do you think of my enterprise, since I engage to take from him all the clothes upon his back, and to make him rejoice at seeing himself stripped to the skin?

Their manner of executing this project was truly ridiculous; yet tricks of as absurd a nature are daily practised in London, where the inhabitants pretend to be much wiser than their country friends, whose rustic simplicity is, with them, a standing jest.

The first sharper dexterously loosened the fastening to the bell, slipt it from the goat's neck tied it to the mule's tail and made off with the goat undiscovered. The peasant hearing the tinkling of the bell, never doubted but that his goat followed him. However, happening to look behind him some time after, he was strangely surprised at missing the little animal, which he was to sell at the market. He now made inquiry of every passenger, in hopes of hearing of his strayed goat; at last the second sharper accosted him, and told him he had just seen a man make down the next lane, precipitately dragging a goat along by the hind legs. The peasant thinking he could run faster than his old mule could carry him, instantly dismounted, and requested the sharper to hold his mule, while he set off full speed in pursuit of the thief. After exhausting himself in running, without getting sight of the man or goat, he returned, quite spent, and almost breathless, to thank the stranger for taking care of his mule, when to add to his misfortune, behold, the mule and its keeper were vanished.

The two successful rogues had gained a secure retreat, and were triumphing over their associate, while he waited for the countryman, at the side of a well, in a part of a road he knew he must pass. Here he sent forth the most lamentable cries, and made such bitter wailings, that the peasant was touched with commisseration as he approached him. And reflecting on his own recent misfortunes, found himself disposed to listen to the afflictions of others. As he appeared to be overwhelmed with grief, he thus addressed him: How can you take on so piteously? Surely your misfortunes are not so great as mine, I have lost two animals, the value of which is more than one half of my substance; my mule and my goat might in time, have made my fortune.

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[*London paper.*

"*A man without money* is a body without a soul—a walking death—a spectre that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation languishing and tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak, he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which, it is feared will end with his asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to his bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing of a tradesman, he is asked for cash before delivery."

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LOCUSTS.

The following account is extracted from "Jahn's Biblical Archæology," a work recently published at Andover, Mass. designed to illustrate the Holy Scriptures.

Vast bodies of locusts, called by the Orientals, the armies of God, lay waste the country, (Egypt.) They observe as regular order, when they march, as an army. At evening they descend from their flight, and form, as it were, their camps. In the morning, when the sun has risen considerably, they ascend again, if they do not find food, and fly in the direction of the wind. They go in immense numbers, and occupy a space of 10 or 12 miles in length, and 4 or 5 in breadth, and are so deep, that the sun cannot penetrate through them; so that they convert the day into night, and bring a temporary darkness on the land. The sound of their wings is terrible. When they descend upon the earth, they cover a vast tract a foot and a half high. If the air is cold and moist, or if they be wet with the dew, they remain where they happen to be, till they are dried and warmed by the sun. They decamp at length in good order, and march almost in a direct line north. Nothing stops them.—They fill the ditches which are dug to stop them with their bodies, and extinguish by their numbers the fires which are kindled. They pass over walls, and enter the doors and windows of houses. They devour every thing which is green, strip off the bark of trees, and even break them to pieces by their weight.—They make a loud noise when eating. The greatest part of the evil is, that the first army of locusts is likely to be succeeded by another, a third, and a fourth, which consume all that is left, and leave the ground in appearance, as if it had been burnt over with fire. When they have consumed every thing they fly away in the direction of the wind, leaving behind them, not only their fœtid excrements, but their eggs, buried in the ground, from which is produced in the following spring, a much more numerous progeny of these evil invaders.—They are borne at length over the sea, an element with which they have not formed an acquaintance. They descend upon it, as they do upon the land, and are drowned. They are driven by the waves upon the shore where they putrify, and render the air so corrupted, as to breed the pestilence. These locusts are much longer than those among us, being five or six inches in length, and an inch and a half thick. The form of the head is like that of the horse. Hence they are often compared to horses. In some instances it resembles the human head. Their teeth are sharp and are compared to those of lions. There are different species of them; eight or nine occur in the Bible.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. Patterson & Lambdin have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Stage Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets;

Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

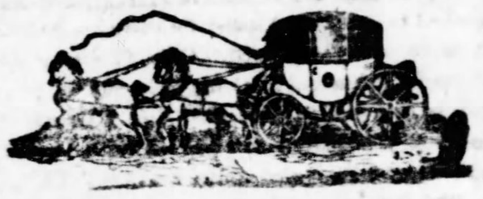
James Moorehead,
For the Company.

July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage

and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

Thomas Baird, Sr.

July 18—te

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

For Sale.

TEN SHARES

OF

Monongahela Bridge Stock.

Inquire of the Printer

July 18—tf

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

S. S. ROBERTS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*; Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf